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BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
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MUNICIPAL MARKETS

IN CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF OVER 30,000

1918

WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1919

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS
OF THE
PERMANENT CENSUS BUREAU

BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
SAM. L. ROGERS, DIRECTOR

The following circulars of information concerning the Bureau of the Census will be sent upon request:

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS.

THE STORY OF THE CENSUS: 1790–1916.

FEDERAL POPULATION ESTIMATES AND SUPERVISION OF LOCAL CENSUSES.

For list of Thirteenth Census publications, see back of cover.

NOTE.—The following is a complete list of the publications of the permanent Bureau of the Census. Eleventh, and Twelfth Censuses are available for distribution, lists of which may be had on application. A limited number of some of the reports of the Tenth, All census bulletins and reports are of quarto size (9¼ by 11 inches), but a number of the miscellaneous publications are of octavo (5⅞ by 9¼ inches) or irregular sizes. Those publications marked with an asterisk (*) are not available for distribution by the Census Bureau, but generally may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. Publications available for distribution may be had on application to the Director of the Census, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C.

REPORTS.

Abstract of census of manufactures, 1914.
Benevolent institutions: 1904 and 1910.
Birth statistics for the registration area of the United States: 1915 and 1916.
The blind and the deaf: 1900.
Blind population of the United States: 1910.
Cancer in the United States: 1914.
Central electric light and power stations: *1902 and *1907.
Central electric light and power stations and street and electric railways: 1912.
A century of population growth from the First Census of the United States to the Twelfth: 1790–1900.
Deaf mutes in the United States—analysis of statistics of 1910, with summary of state laws to Jan. 1, 1918.
Electrical industries: 1902.
Express business in the United States: 1907.
Financial statistics of cities having a population of over 30,000: 1905, 1906, *1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, *1912, 1915, 1916, and 1917. (The 1913 and 1914 statistics were issued as bulletins 126 and 132.)
Financial statistics of states: 1915, 1916, and 1917.
Fire departments of cities having a population of over 30,000: 1917.
Fisheries of the United States: 1908.
General statistics of cities having a population of over 30,000: 1909, pt. 1, Sewers and sewer service; pt. 2, Refuse disposal service; pt. 3, Street-cleaning service; pt. 4, Dust-prevention service; pt. 5, Highways and general highway service; pt. 6, Statistics of salaries and wages.
Same, 1915, pt. 1, Governmental organizations; pt. 2, Police departments; pt. 3, Liquor traffic; pt. 4, Municipally owned water-supply systems and water rates.
General statistics of cities: 1916—Continued.
Same, 1916, pt. 1, Parks; pt. 2, Playgrounds; pt. 3, Museums and art galleries; pt. 4, Zoological collections; pt. 5, Music and entertainments; pt. 6, Swimming pools and bathing beaches; pt. 7, Other features of the recreation service.
Indians in the United States: 1910.
Insane and feeble-minded in hospitals and institutions: 1904 and 1910.
Manufactures: 1905. (The results of the manufactures census of 1909 are contained in Volumes VIII, IX, and X of the Thirteenth Census reports, which are listed on page 4 of cover.)
Part I—United States by industries.
*Part II—By states and territories.
*Part III—Selected industries: Including combined textiles; cotton; hosiery and knit goods; wool; silk; flax, hemp, and jute products; dyeing and finishing textiles; buttons; needles, pins, and hooks and eyes; oilcloth and linoleum; boots and shoes; leather, tanned, curried, and finished; leather gloves and mittens; butter, cheese, and condensed milk; flour-mill and gristmill products; starch; canning and preserving; rice, cleaning and polishing; beet sugar; slaughtering and meat packing; manufactured ice; salt; cottonseed products; tobacco; lumber and timber products; turpentine and rosin; paper and wood pulp; printing and publishing; pens and pencils; glass; clay products.
*Part IV—Selected industries: Including iron and steel; tin and terneplate; copper, lead, and zinc, smelting and refining; agricultural implements; electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies; metal-working machinery; musical instruments, attachments, and materials; automobiles; bicycles and tricycles; carriages and wagons; shipbuilding; the steam and street railroad car industry; chemicals and allied products; coke; petroleum refining; power employed; earnings of wage earners.
Manufactures: 1905—*Part IV—Continued.
Marriage and divorce: 1867–1906:
Part I—Summary, laws, foreign statistics.
Part II—General tables.
Mines and quarries: 1902.
Mortality statistics: 1900–1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, *1908, 1909, *1910, 1911, 1912, *1913, 1914, 1915, and 1916.
Negro population: 1790–1915.
Paupers in almshouses: 1904 and 1910:
Plantation farming in the United States.
*Prisoners and juvenile delinquents in institutions: 1904.
Prisoners and juvenile delinquents: an analysis of statistics of 1910.
Religious bodies: 1906:
*Part I—Summary and general tables.
*Part II—Separate denominations: History, description, and statistics.
Specified sources of municipal revenues of cities having a population of over 30,000: 1917.
Street and electric railways: *1902, *1907, and 1912.
Telephones and telegraphs: 1902.
Telephones: 1907 (for Telegraph systems: 1907, see Bulletin 102).
Telephones and telegraphs and municipal electric fire-alarm and police-patrol signaling systems: 1912.
Transportation by water: 1906.
United States Life Tables: 1910.
Wealth, debt, and taxation: 1913—Volumes I and II. (The various subjects included in these volumes were also issued in a series of 8 bulletins.)
*Women at work, statistics of: 1900.

BULLETINS.

NOTE.—The following is a complete list of the bulletins of the permanent Census Bureau. Many of these bulletins contain important statistical material not to be found in any other publications of the bureau. Many others are made up practically of literal extracts or chapters taken from forthcoming reports of the census, or of such important preliminary statistics as may be rapidly tabulated. Still others represent a condensation or summarization of material contained in the reports proper. Those facts and figures are presented in this form in order that separate distribution may be made of material bearing on particular subjects, or for the purpose of more prompt presentation thereof.

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Abstract of financial statistics of cities having a population over 30,000, 1915	132
Abstract of special bulletins, Wealth, debt, and taxation, 1913 (unnumbered).	
Age statistics, a discussion of: 1880, 1890, 1900	13
Assessed valuation of property and amounts and rates of levy: 1860–1912 (unnumbered).	
*Blind population of the United States: 1910	130
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Central electric light and power stations and street and electric railways: 1912	124
*Child labor in the District of Columbia: Twelfth Census, 1900	68
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Estimates of population of the larger cities of the United States in 1901, 1902, and 1903	7
Executive civil service of the United States, statistics of employees: 1904	12
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Geographical distribution of population: 1880, 1890, and 1900	1
Illiteracy in the United States (a study based on reports of Twelfth and preceding censuses)	26
*Increase of population: 1890 to 1900, a discussion	4
Industrial districts: 1905 (manufactures and population)	101
Insane and feeble-minded in institutions: 1910	119
Insular and municipal finances in Porto Rico for the fiscal year 1902–3	24
*Irrigation in the United States: 1902	16
Marriage and divorce: 1887–1906	96
Mineral industries of Porto Rico: 1902	6
Mines and quarries: 1902	9
Mortality statistics: 1903	104
*Same, 1909	108
Same, 1910	109
Same, 1911	112
Municipal electric fire-alarm and police-patrol systems: 1902	11
Municipal revenues, expenditures, and public properties: 1913 (unnumbered).	
National and state indebtedness and funds and investments: 1870–1913 (unnumbered).	
National and state revenues and expenditures, 1913 and 1903, and value of public properties, by states, 1913 (unnumbered).	
*Negroes in the United States: 1900	8
Same, 1910	129
Paupers in almshouses: 1910	120
Population of Oklahoma and Indian Territory: 1907	89
Prisoners and juvenile delinquents: 1910	121
Proportion of children in the United States (a study based on reports of the Twelfth and preceding censuses)	22
Proportion of the sexes in the United States (a study based on reports of the Twelfth and preceding censuses)	14
Religious bodies: 1906 (2d ed.)	103
Stocks of leaf tobacco and the American production, import, export, and consumption of tobacco and tobacco products: 1917	136
Street and electric railways: 1902	3
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Supervisors' districts for the Thirteenth Census: 1910	98
Taxation and revenue systems of state and local governments (a digest of constitutional and statutory provisions relating to taxation in the different states in 1912) (unnumbered).	
Teachers, statistics of (a study based on reports of the Twelfth and preceding censuses)	23
Telegraph systems: 1907	102
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(List of publications continued on page 3 of cover.)

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
SAM. L. ROGERS, DIRECTOR

MUNICIPAL MARKETS

IN CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF OVER 30,000

1918

WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1919

REPORTS ON STATISTICS OF CITIES AND STATES ISSUED BY THE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS FOR THE YEAR 1918.

FINANCIAL STATISTICS OF CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF OVER 30,000: 1918.

MUNICIPAL MARKETS IN CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF OVER 30,000: 1918.

FINANCIAL STATISTICS OF STATES: 1918.

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE,
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS,
Washington, D. C., January 31, 1919.

SIR:

I transmit herewith a report relating to municipal markets in cities having a population of over 30,000. The data presented in the general tables and in the text relating thereto cover the organization, classes of employees, areas and buildings, rentals, and methods of operation of markets, together with the revenues, costs, and valuations of these enterprises and the indebtedness on their account outstanding at the close of the year.

This report was prepared under the supervision of Starke M. Grogan, chief statistician for statistics of states and cities; Lemuel A. Carruthers, chief of division; and A. H. O. Rolle. The text discussion was prepared under the immediate supervision of Morris J. Hole.

The Bureau of Markets, of the United States Department of Agriculture, through Mr. G. V. Branch, specialist in city marketing, has rendered valuable assistance in the preparation of the schedules used in securing the information contained herein and in reviewing the completed manuscript.

Respectfully,

SAM. L. ROGERS,
Director of the Census.

Hon. WILLIAM C. REDFIELD,
Secretary of Commerce.

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6-1 WEST SIDE MARKET, CLEVELAND, OHIO—FRONT-CORNER VIEW, SHOWING TOWER.

1. Rochester Public Market, Rochester, N. Y.—Shed "C," general view.
2. Rochester Public Market, Rochester, N. Y.—Structural features of sheds.
3. West Side Market, Cleveland, Ohio—View down one of the aisles.
4. Municipal Growers' Market, Denver, Colo., showing sheds.
5. Curb market in heart of business district, Dayton, Ohio.

MUNICIPAL MARKETS IN CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF OVER 30,000: 1918.

INTRODUCTION.

Municipal markets.—A municipal market, as the term is used in connection with this survey, is a place designated by the city for use by a number of persons for marketing food products under municipal supervision. The market may be inclosed or open, and it may be located on land dedicated or designated for that purpose, or on a public square, on certain designated streets, or on vacant lots. The supervision may range from the complete control exercised by a city official with a corps of assistants, to casual observation by the policeman on whose beat the market is located, the latter condition being confined principally to certain open markets.

The simplest kind of municipal market is that now spoken of as a curb market, which is a designated place along the street curb, where producers display their products and offer them for sale to the wholesaler, jobber, retailer, or consumer. The market building, or the inclosed market, grew out of the demand for protection, convenience, sanitation, and permanence of occupancy, even though accompanied by certain costs. Market facilities intermediate between those afforded by the open curb market and the inclosed market are furnished under sheds attached to market buildings or separate from them, or in open standing spaces in the neighborhood of the inclosed market building, either along the curb or on ground inside the property lines, where producers generally sell directly to consumers.

Financial administration of markets.—The relationship between market revenues and costs should be carefully determined, and from time to time such revision of rentals and charges should be made as may be found to be necessary to preserve the proper relationship between receipts from these sources and the costs incurred by the city on account of its markets. The purpose of a municipal market—to assist in the economical distribution of foodstuffs—should be kept in mind by those charged with its construction and administration. Public buildings are usually constructed with a twofold object: (1) The housing of departments, enterprises, and institutional activities, and (2) the beautifying of the city. The housing is the primary and essential object, while the beautification secured by the construction of a monumental building is secondary and may be essential or nonessential, depending upon the demand for isolated beauty or for a contribution to the grandeur of a group of buildings. A market building is not usually so located as to constitute an element of a group of buildings. Where ornamentation is desired, and the cost of such ornamentation is a considerable portion of the cost of the building, the added cost should be regarded as recoverable not from market revenues but from general revenues. A business should support a building constructed on business lines only, and should not be expected to contribute extensively to the architectural grandeur of the city.

A municipal market should be self-supporting, but should not be operated for any considerable profit. The costs properly chargeable against its revenues are: (1) Expenses, or costs of maintenance and operation, (2) interest on debt incurred on its account, and (3) annual contributions to sinking fund accumulations for the amortization of long-term bonds, or annual appropriations for the payment of serial bonds maturing in fairly equal amounts from year to year. The accumulation of a surplus, if provided for, would be limited to amounts charged off as depreciation from time to time. In private business profit is essential, and the success of the enterprise is measured by the excess of revenue over the three classes of costs enumerated above. The case is different where the city is the proprietor. In order that lower prices for foodstuffs may obtain in the market, the stall rentals should be made as low as possible consistent with the plan of conducting the market approximately at cost. Any attempt on the part of the city to secure a large revenue from such an institution would necessarily tend to defeat the primary object for which the market was established.

A municipal market can justify itself only by supplying to its patrons some advantages not supplied by a privately owned public market. In one particular they are equally desirable, in that they afford the patron an opportunity to purchase within a small space practically all of the articles required for the market basket. They offer the advantages of the department-store plan by providing for the assembling of commodities for the convenience of the purchaser. In sanitary condition, in arrangement, and in management, the private market may equal the public market. Indeed, some private markets can hardly be excelled in these particulars. With these conditions running parallel

in the two classes of markets, the officials who formulate the policy of the municipal market must turn to the financial feature and help to justify the existence of the enterprise by so adjusting the rents and charges as to bring them into proper relation to the costs incurred. Until this is done, the market can not be expected to accomplish the purpose that should underlie its establishment. The character of the building should be such as to avoid the necessity of excess costs for interest and debt, and rents and charges should be so adjusted as to balance, as nearly as possible, the costs properly chargeable against the enterprise. Those intrusted with market administration will make a good showing for the enterprise by avoiding rather than by securing a large profit, if such avoidance is reflected in the market by lower food prices to consumers. Market rentals paid by dealers are usually passed on to the consumers, and any excess in their amount is felt in added costs of commodities purchased on the market. Where market rentals are too high, there is a tendency for dealers to leave the market building and secure quarters in adjoining or nearby buildings where rentals are lower or opportunities for trade are greater. As a result the market is but partially tenanted, its usefulness is thereby impaired, and its revenues shrink below the amount procurable from an equitable schedule of rentals and charges. Such results may be avoided if the purpose of a municipal market is kept in mind, and its construction and administration are based upon sound principles determined in the light of experience.

Emergency distribution of food.—During the year reported, a number of cities purchased quantities of farm produce for sale to consumers approximately at cost. This unusual venture on the part of city governments was due primarily to the high cost of living and to the difficulty experienced in obtaining necessary supplies on account of the great demand caused by the war. The operations of this character are set forth in the statement in the next column, which shows, so far as reported, the kinds and quantities of products purchased and sold for the purpose of helping to meet emergencies in the food situation.

In New Britain, Conn., the city operated a municipal farm under the supervision of a municipal farm committee. The principal crop consisted of 3,102 bushels of potatoes. The quantity shown in the table includes this product, together with 2,034 bushels purchased for sale.

The distribution of fish in Oshkosh, Wis., was conducted by one of the city commissioners assisted by firemen at fire stations, where weekly sales were held every Friday during the period from October, 1917, to March, 1918. From 2,000 to 3,000 pounds of fish were disposed of at each sale. The potatoes sold in that city were delivered from car to house after collection had been made by the city treasurer, the city having assumed the responsibility of payment and collection, although no city funds were used.

An arrangement for the distribution of rough fish has been in existence in Wisconsin for several years. The state conservation commission permits net fishermen to operate in the inland lakes and rivers and take rough fish (carp, suckers, etc.) during the closed season for game fish. The fishermen pay to the state a certain amount per diem for the privilege of fishing, a nominal sum based on the quantity of fish shipped, and the expense of a deputy game warden for supervising the fishing. They agree to supply the local demands first, but are allowed to sell the surplus outside the state. Under this arrangement several hundred thousand pounds of rough fish were retailed in the state last year at approximately 5 cents a pound. Several cities of over 30,000 population and a number of smaller places availed themselves of the opportunity to secure such fish. In many instances no city or private funds were advanced, as shipments were made directly to city officials or others who remitted to the consignors after selling the fish.

SPECIAL DISTRIBUTION OF FOOD PRODUCTS, BY PURCHASE AND SALE TO CONSUMERS: 1918.

City number.	CITY.	Kinds of products.	Quantity.	Method of distribution, etc.
123	New Britain, Conn.	Potatoes	5,136 bushels	Through municipal farm committee; city hall and school basements used for storing; deliveries effected by purchasers.
64	Des Moines, Iowa	Potatoes	10 carloads	Sold from cars in 3-bushel lots and in market in 2-bushel lots.
170	Quincy, Mass.	Peaches	2 carloads	Sold in bushel lots; deliveries effected by purchasers.
192	Jackson, Mich.	Fish	2,200 pounds	Sold at retail in municipal market.
130	Kalamazoo, Mich.	Fish	20,500 pounds.	Sold at retail in municipal market.
118	Saginaw, Mich.	Fish	16,000 pounds.	Sold at retail in municipal market.
71	Duluth, Minn.	Fish Apples Potatoes Pork	10,000 pounds. 1 carload do (1)	The city rented a store building for the purpose and placed a man in charge under the direction of the mayor (commissioner of public affairs).
105	Canton, Ohio.	Potatoes	1,050 bushels	Sold in 5-bushel lots direct from car.
6	Cleveland, Ohio	Potatoes	4 carloads	Sold at municipal market by city.
188	Lima, Ohio.	Potatoes Cabbage Eggs	600 bushels 10,000 pounds. 1,000 dozen	Bought by market master and sold at cost.
22	Portland, Oreg.	Fish	(1)	Retailed at municipal fish market.
227	Green Bay, Wis.	Fish	4,000 pounds.	Retailed at municipal market.
216	Madison, Wis.	Rice Potatoes Apples	1 carload do 100 barrels	Supplied through state council of defense and sold by Women's Club at public market.
13	Milwaukee, Wis.	Fish Beans Potatoes Apples Rutabagas Onions	400,000 pounds 1 carload 45 carloads 3 carloads do 1 carload	Products furnished through the council of defense and sold in municipal markets under supervision of the superintendent of markets.
190	Oshkosh, Wis.	Potatoes Fish	3 carloads 12 to 15 tons.	Potatoes delivered from car to house; fish distributed through assistance of firemen at fire stations.
141	Racine, Wis.	Rutabagas Apples Potatoes	2 carloads do 5 carloads	Bought with funds provided by county council of national defense and sold under supervision of sealer of weights and measures.

[1] Not reported.

An experiment was undertaken in Chattanooga, Tenn., which will be watched with considerable interest in other cities. The market master of that city, with the approval of the city, bought butter, eggs, poultry, and vegetables in large quantities and turned this produce over to the stall keepers at cost. The value of products handled in this manner during 1917 was about $100,000.

Public-market law of Massachusetts.—As a result of the discussion of the need of market facilities, the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture framed a bill for introduction in the legislature, the provisions of which were adopted as chapter 119 of the general acts of 1915. This act applies to all cities in the state having over 10,000 inhabitants, authorizing them to maintain market buildings or, in case they do not do this, requiring them to designate certain squares or streets to be used as public markets. In addition to the two sections of the act of 1915, the legislature later added a third section, which appears as chapter 79 of the general acts of 1916. The three sections are as follows:

SEC. 1. All cities and all towns having a population of ten thousand or more are hereby authorized to provide and maintain public markets with suitable buildings and grounds. For this purpose any such city or town may, with the approval of the state board of agriculture, take or acquire land by purchase or otherwise, with or without buildings, and may make alterations in buildings and construct new buildings on land so acquired.

SEC. 2. All cities and all towns having a population of ten thousand or more which do not maintain public markets under the provisions of section one hereof shall, within one year after the passage of this act, designate one or more streets or squares, or parts thereof, or other public places, which shall be suitably situated and shall be approved by the state board of agriculture, to be used by farmers and other persons as public market places.

SEC. 3. Any city or town which maintains a public market or market place in accordance with the provisions of this act may make rules and regulations for the use and management thereof, subject to the approval of the secretary of the state board of agriculture, and may attach penalties for their violation.

Some of the markets established under this act appear to have been reasonably successful, though in a few cities their possibilities were not fully demonstrated because the sites were not used for market purposes until late in the summer of 1917. A review of the experience of the individual cities with the open markets of this kind shows that much depends upon the thoroughness of those charged with the publicity feature so essential in the inauguration and conduct of community activities and enterprises. Growers must be advised a number of months in advance, in order that they may make preparations for stocking the market when opened. Besides this, the producers should be assured that consumers will be informed of the opening of the market and of the opportunities for making purchases from time to time. The expectation of favorable conditions is essential, and it must be aroused in the minds of both parties to market transactions—the producer, or dealer, and the consumer, or purchaser—and if the market is to succeed, those in charge must so direct its activities that this expectation shall be fully realized. This procedure is especially needed in the case of a newly established market, particularly if its activities are confined to certain seasons, days, and hours, as is the case with markets such as may be established on sites designated but not improved.

State aid to municipal markets in New York.—Under a law passed in New York in 1917, state aid is furnished to cities which may establish new markets or repair and improve existing ones. As a requisite to receiving aid a city must have a department of markets, which shall be under the control and management of a commissioner of public markets, who shall be appointed and subject to removal by the mayor of the city. The maximum amount of aid given to a city shall not exceed one-half of the total amount which the state council of farms and markets shall certify that in its opinion should be expended for the acquisition of land for proposed new markets and the construction of buildings thereon, or the repair and improvement of existing public markets. It is further provided that before any payment shall be made by the state to any city, the council of farms and markets shall approve both the location of the market site and the form and sufficiency of the title thereto.

All contracts for the construction, repair, or improvement of public markets, with plans and specifications, shall also be approved by the council of farms and markets before any payments shall be made by the state.

In a city having a market which has received state aid under the law, the commissioner of public markets is required to submit to the state council of farms and markets once each three months, or oftener if required, a statement showing the market receipts and payments. He is also required to pay to the state council of farms and markets that proportion of the net receipts which the payments by the state bear to the expenditures made under the provisions of the law authorizing the state aid given.

Community markets.—Several cities reported public markets which were operated by various organizations or associations composed of leading citizens who for the most part donated their services for the public welfare. Although the cities cooperated in many ways, they did not participate in the management.

Although the present survey was confined principally to the municipally owned and controlled markets, some interesting data were reported for the "community" markets mentioned above. Such information as was furnished is presented in the following paragraphs:

Atlantic City, N. J.—A small market, with space to accommodate about 24 stands under a shed approximately 20 feet by 80 feet and located in one of the city parks, was conducted without city aid, as an experiment, by a society of women. There was no charge to the producers for stands.

Brockton, Mass.—During 1917, from June 15 to September 15, the committee on public safety conducted a market in a storeroom 70 feet by 100 feet, the use of which was donated. No charge was made for standing spaces. Tables, bags, and measures were furnished by the city without charge, and a member of the public safety commission donated his services. The market was open

every week day from 6 a. m. to 6 p. m., about 40 per cent of the available space usually being utilized.

Chelsea, Mass.—Farmers were permitted to utilize a small area in the rear of the city hall each Saturday for the purpose of disposing of their produce direct to consumers. There was no charge for standing space, nor were there restrictions of any kind.

Fort Worth, Tex.—Farmers or producers were permitted to use vacant lots designated by the police department for the display and sale of their products. There was no charge for standing space, and there were no regulations.

Galveston, Tex.—A vacant lot was set aside by the city for the use of farmers in disposing of their products. There was no charge for standing space, and no supervision other than police regulations.

Haverhill, Mass.—A community market was established in 1917. About 300 feet of street space opposite the Common was used for the sale of vegetables, poultry, and dairy products, at retail. The space was reserved for producers only, and an average of about 10 standing spaces were occupied every week day during the summer. There were no charges, receipts, or expenses. The market was conducted by the Haverhill Women's Club, one of its members having immediate charge.

The city appropriated $200 for supervision of this market for the year 1918, and charged a small fee for standing space.

Holyoke, Mass.—The Holyoke Chamber of Commerce obtained from the city the use of a vacant lot containing about 12,000 square feet of ground located back of the city hall, for a retail produce market. The market was open on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday of each week, and about 60 standing spaces were used. A charge of 25 cents per day for standing space was collected, the proceeds being used to erect a fence around the grounds. A committee of five prominent farmers cooperated with the chamber of commerce for the purpose of stimulating interest and perfecting plans.

Kenosha, Wis.—In 1917 a market was established in Kenosha under the general supervision of the county council of national defense. The city cooperated to the extent of designating certain street space, about 600 feet along the curb in the business section of the city, for that purpose. The market was used exclusively by producers who sold directly to the consumer general farm products, including eggs, butter, poultry, and vegetables. There were no fees or charges and no paid employees. The market was open from 6 a. m. to 10 a. m., on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.

Manchester, N. H.—A group of public-spirited citizens organized, in 1917, under the name of the Manchester Food Committee, and established a community market on Concord Common for the sale of vegetables, fruits, poultry, and dairy products, at retail. Standing spaces were numbered and assigned by lot, the drawing taking place before the opening of the market. About 60 standing spaces were provided, and approximately 85 per cent of these were occupied. The market was open, from September 10 to November 15, 2 days of each week—on Wednesday from 7 a. m. to 1 p. m., and on Saturday from 7 a. m. to 5 p. m. The city cooperated to the extent of keeping the grounds clean, inspecting weights and measures, and detailing a policeman to preserve order.

Pittsfield, Mass.—A county committee on food production and the Berkshire County Farm Board conducted a market from September 1 to November 1, on 2 days of each week, for the sale of fruits, vegetables, dairy products, poultry, and eggs, by producers. It is estimated that produce valued at about $32,000 was handled during the time the market was open. The mayor and police department of the city cooperated to the extent of restricting the activities of hucksters and pushcart men.

San Diego, Calif.—A small vacant lot was used by growers for the sale of produce. There was no charge for standing space, and there were no regulations other than police rules governing hucksters.

Scranton, Pa.—A market system was inaugurated in Scranton, in 1917, by the agricultural committee of Lackawanna County. The mayor of the city set aside about 300 feet of street space for use of farmers or producers. The market was open on Tuesday of each week from 4 a. m. to 10 a. m. There was no charge for standing space, and the city assumed no supervision except in the exercise of its police powers.

Taunton, Mass.—During the year 1917 a community market was conducted by the committee on public safety from 7 a. m. to 5 p. m. on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, in a tent approximately 50 feet by 90 feet erected on private grounds, the women's branch of the food conservation committee being in immediate charge. Tables were furnished by the city, and no charge was made for standing space for farmers. The market project was a temporary arrangement due to war conditions.

Toledo, Ohio.—Permission was granted to the "Housewives' League" to operate two curb markets, one on Berry Street and the other on Spielbusch Avenue. Producers were encouraged by the league to attend these markets, which were open on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, during the greater part of the summer. The markets were restricted to producers, and there was no charge for space used. These markets were taken over by the city for 1918 and the rates for standing space on the curb for producers who were not stall renters at the Erie Street Municipal Market were fixed at $5 for the season, or $2 per month.

Washington, D. C.—A community marketing plan which seeks to utilize to the fullest extent the parcel post has been inaugurated in Washington, D. C., and gives promise of being successfully extended on a large scale to other sections of the country. This system is the outgrowth of the activities of civic organizations of the various sections of the city and of the established community centers. It was but a step from the social and educational features of the community center to cooperative purchasing for the neighborhood, and with the inauguration of motor-truck service into the rural sections by the Post Office Department, the producer and consumer have been brought into direct communication with each other.

The management is under the direction of the secretary of the community center, with headquarters in the basement of a schoolhouse, which also houses a branch post office.

In order to secure funds with which to make prompt payments for the produce, 100 citizens pledged $10 each, and with about $600 of this paid in and the remainder available when needed, a working capital was secured to make remittances to the farmers immediately upon receipt of produce.

Food products are consigned directly to the secretary of the community center, and payment is made by him at once to the consignor at the market price, which is determined largely upon the "fair price" food list. Consignments were made direct to one community center where distribution is made to three other centers. Sales are made to any citizen who wishes to purchase, but naturally the patronage is largely from those living in the vicinity, who are generally members of the community center. The prices to consumers are only slightly in excess of those paid to producers.

The motor-truck routes which supply this center are laid out so as not to parallel the railroads, but run into the more isolated districts and thus help to make available food products which have not formerly found a ready market. The post-office agents encourage the farmers to ship produce to the city, and the secretary of the center makes frequent trips over the routes to adjust any differences as to prices and to encourage increased consignments of produce. The present plan restricts the motor-truck service to the first and second zones, since beyond that limit the parcel-post rates add too much to the original costs. The secretary also acts as purchasing agent for the farmers when requested to do so, and in this way return loads are secured for the trucks.

The parcel-post consignments consist of oysters, eggs, butter, poultry, and other farm produce that can be carried, and through quantity purchases from wholesale commission houses, the community has been generally supplied with potatoes, apples, etc., at prices materially lower than those prevailing in the local retail markets. Canned goods are also handled on a small scale.

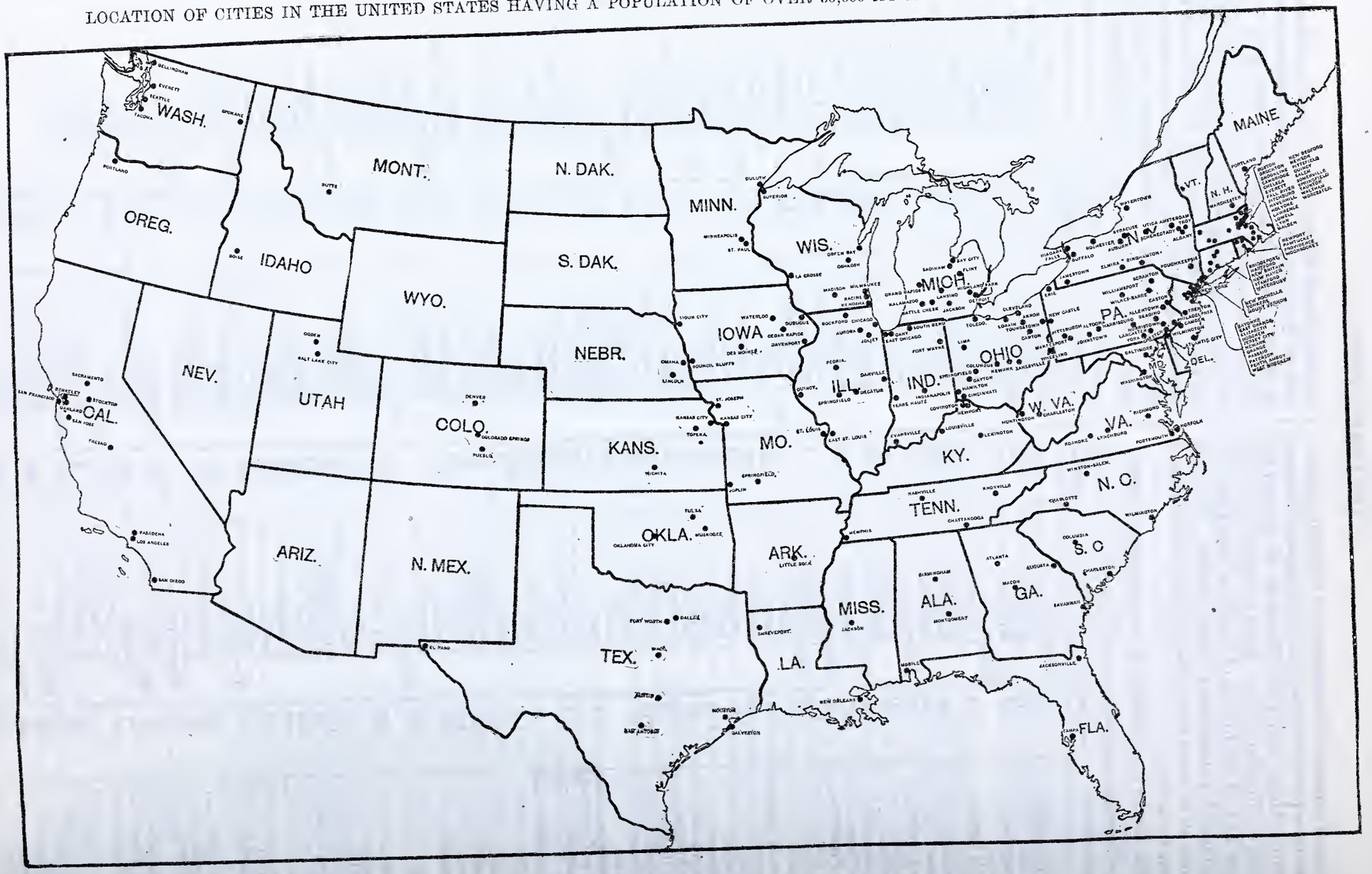
Waterbury, Conn.—The city granted the privilege of using space on Meadow Street near Grant Street for market purposes, and during the summer from 20 to 30 farmers regularly visited the market in disposing of their products to dealers and commission men. There was no charge for standing space, no regulation, and no supervision on the part of the city.

Scope of report.—The statistics of this report relate to 224 incorporated cities, the incorporated towns of Brookline, Mass., and West Hoboken, N. J., and the borough of Norristown, Pa. Each of these 227 municipalities had, at the middle of the fiscal year reported, an estimated population of over 30,000. For convenience all of these municipalities are, in this report, referred to as cities.

Cities having a population of over 30,000 in 1918.—In the general tables of this report, with the exception of Table 10, the cities are arranged in the order of their estimated population, and each is given a number corresponding to its rank. For convenience in finding the data for any particular city, the following list is presented, in which the cities are arranged alphabetically by states, and the number assigned to each is indicated. The location of each of these cities is shown on the map on the following page.

STATE AND CITY.	City number.
ALABAMA:	
Birmingham	33
Mobile	113
Montgomery	148
ARKANSAS:	
Little Rock	115
CALIFORNIA:	
Berkeley	106
Fresno	185
Los Angeles	10
Oakland	30
Pasadena	129
Sacramento	99
San Diego	120
San Francisco	12
San Jose	167
Stockton	191
COLORADO:	
Colorado Springs	171
Denver	24
Pueblo	121
CONNECTICUT:	
Bridgeport	48
Hartford	57
New Britain	123
New Haven	39
Stamford	213
Waterbury	77
DELAWARE:	
Wilmington	72
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA:	
Washington	18
FLORIDA:	
Jacksonville	81
Tampa	117
GEORGIA:	
Atlanta	32
Augusta	131
Macon	145
Savannah	97
IDAHO:	
Boise	187
ILLINOIS:	
Aurora	195
Chicago	2
Danville	207
Decatur	160
East St. Louis	86
Joliet	173
Peoria	93
Quincy	186
Rockford	119
Springfield	104
INDIANA:	
East Chicago	226
Evansville	87
Fort Wayne	85
Gary	122
Indianapolis	23
South Bend	94
Terre Haute	100
IOWA:	
Cedar Rapids	178
Council Bluffs	211
Davenport	132
Des Moines	64
Dubuque	166
Sioux City	114
Waterloo	182
KANSAS:	
Kansas City	69
Topeka	133
Wichita	90
KENTUCKY:	
Covington	111
Lexington	157
Louisville	28
Newport	209
LOUISIANA:	
New Orleans	16
Shreveport	184
MAINE:	
Portland	103
MARYLAND:	
Baltimore	8
MASSACHUSETTS:	
Boston	5
Brockton	98
Brookline	202
Cambridge	54
Chelsea	139
Everett	165
Fall River	46
Fitchburg	156
Haverhill	135
Holyoke	101
Lawrence	68
Lowell	56
Lynn	65
Malden	127
New Bedford	50
Newton	150
Pittsfield	168
Quincy	170
Salem	134
Somerville	78
Springfield	61
Taunton	189
Waltham	217
Worcester	35
MICHIGAN:	
Battle Creek	224
Bay City	138
Detroit	7
Flint	116
Grand Rapids	43
Highland Park	199
Jackson	192
Kalamazoo	130
Lansing	147
Saginaw	118
MINNESOTA:	
Duluth	71
Minneapolis	17
St. Paul	27
MISSISSIPPI:	
Jackson	220
MISSOURI:	
Joplin	204
Kansas City	21
St. Joseph	79
St. Louis	4
Springfield	161
MONTANA:	
Butte	151
NEBRASKA:	
Lincoln	143
Omaha	34
NEW HAMPSHIRE:	
Manchester	80
NEW JERSEY:	
Atlantic City	112
Bayonne	92
Camden	62
East Orange	153
Elizabeth	75
Hoboken	82
Jersey City	20
Newark	14
Orange	200
Passaic	89
Paterson	42
Perth Amboy	155
Trenton	55
West Hoboken	149
NEW YORK:	
Albany	63
Amsterdam	179
Auburn	180
Binghamton	124
Buffalo	11
Elmira	176
Jamestown	181
Mount Vernon	175
New Rochelle	169
New York	1
Niagara Falls	174
Poughkeepsie	219
Rochester	25
Schenectady	66
Syracuse	37
Troy	84
Utica	76
Watertown	223
Yonkers	67
NORTH CAROLINA:	
Charlotte	163
Wilmington	221
Winston-Salem	203
OHIO:	
Akron	73
Canton	105
Cincinnati	15
Cleveland	6
Columbus	29
Dayton	47
Hamilton	162
Lima	188
Lorain	177
Newark	225
Springfield	126
Toledo	31
Youngstown	58
Zanesville	215
OKLAHOMA:	
Muskogee	137
Oklahoma City	70
Tulsa	205
OREGON:	
Portland	22
PENNSYLVANIA:	
Allentown	102
Altoona	110
Chester	159
Easton	218
Erie	88
PENNSYLVANIA—Con.	
Harrisburg	91
Johnstown	95
Lancaster	128
McKeesport	140
New Castle	158
Norristown	210
Philadelphia	3
Pittsburgh	9
Reading	60
Scranton	41
Wilkes-Barre	83
Williamsport	198
York	125
RHODE ISLAND:	
Newport	222
Pawtucket	109
Providence	26
Woonsocket	146
SOUTH CAROLINA:	
Charleston	108
Columbia	194
TENNESSEE:	
Chattanooga	107
Knoxville	172
Memphis	40
Nashville	51
TEXAS:	
Austin	193
Dallas	44
El Paso	96
Fort Worth	59
Galveston	154
Houston	53
San Antonio	45
Waco	197
UTAH:	
Ogden	208
Salt Lake City	49
VIRGINIA:	
Lynchburg	201
Norfolk	74
Portsmouth	164
Richmond	36
Roanoke	144
WASHINGTON:	
Bellingham	196
Everett	183
Seattle	19
Spokane	38
Tacoma	52
WEST VIRGINIA:	
Charleston	214
Huntington	136
Wheeling	152
WISCONSIN:	
Green Bay	227
Kenosha	206
LaCrosse	212
Madison	216
Milwaukee	13
Oshkosh	190
Racine	141
Superior	142

LOCATION OF CITIES IN THE UNITED STATES HAVING A POPULATION OF OVER 30,000 AT THE MIDDLE OF THE FISCAL YEAR 1918.



DESCRIPTION OF GENERAL TABLES.

NUMBER AND CHARACTER OF GENERAL TABLES.

The statistics of this report are presented in 10 general tables and in the supplementary tables and statements contained in the accompanying text. Table 1 shows the year of incorporation, the population, and the area of each city, and thus supplies data which, although not immediately pertaining to the market service, are essential to the proper interpretation of statistics of enterprises carried on by the cities for the purpose of aiding in the local distribution of food products. Table 2 presents information in regard to the kinds of municipal markets, the character of their administrative control, and market employees. Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6 contain data pertaining to open and inclosed markets, their spaces and structures, and the character and extent of their equipment. Table 7 shows the market seasons, days, and hours, and Table 8 shows the number and salaries of market employees classified in accordance with local designations. Table 9 is devoted to financial statistics showing the receipts, payments, and valuations of markets and the public indebtedness on their account, and Table 10 gives the kinds and rates of licenses granted to hucksters and peddlers of produce.

Groups of cities.—The statistical data presented in Tables 1, 2, 3, 5, and 9 of this report are arranged in five groups, for each of which, as well as for the entire number of cities, totals are given. Group I includes cities having a population of 500,000 or over; Group II, cities having a population of 300,000 and less than 500,000; Group III, cities having a population of 100,000 and less than 300,000; Group IV, cities having a population of 50,000 and less than 100,000; and Group V, cities having a population of over 30,000 and less than 50,000. The grouping is based upon the estimated population of each city at the middle of the fiscal year reported for that city.

TABLE 1.

Year of incorporation as a city.—In the column under the heading "Year of incorporation as a city" are given for 224 of the 227 municipalities covered by this report the years in which they were organized as cities. In the same column are given for West Hoboken, N. J., and Brookline, Mass., the years in which they were organized as towns, and for Norristown, Pa., the year in which it was organized as a borough.

Population.—The population in 1918 shown for each of the municipalities covered by the report is its estimated population as of the middle of the fiscal year reported, the date of which is also shown in the table. In separate columns are shown the population of each city as enumerated at the decennial census of April 15, 1910, and at that of June 1, 1900. The estimates of population shown in this table for 1918, in the case of cities which have the same territorial area as in 1900, are based upon the assumption that the increase in the population of the municipality during the period April 15, 1910, to the date of estimate, the middle of the fiscal year reported, was at the same rate as the increase between the census enumeration of June 1, 1900, and that of April 15, 1910. In computing the estimates for a city whose territorial area has been enlarged or diminished since the Federal census of 1900, the enumerated or estimated population of the annexed or detached territory has been taken into consideration.

Area.—The areas shown for the municipalites covered by the report are as of July 1, 1917. Land areas and water areas are shown separately for the cities that supplied such data.

TABLE 2.

Date of close of year reported.—The last day of the period covered by the reports secured for the markets in cities reporting such enterprises is shown in Table 2. The closing dates all fall within the period September 30, 1917, to June 30, 1918, inclusive, with the exceptions of those for New York, N. Y., and San Jose, Calif., the dates for which are August 31, 1918, and November 30, 1918, respectively.

In the survey preparatory to this report, an effort was made to secure information pertaining to market operations covering a period of one year, and data pertaining to the number of markets, area, equipment, etc., as of the last day of the year reported, an exception, however, being the financial data shown in Table 9, which relate to the fiscal years of the various cities.

The dates shown in Table 2 agree with the dates for the close of the fiscal years, except for 16 cities, as follows:

City number.	CITY AND STATE.	Date of close of fiscal year.
1	New York, N. Y.	December 31, 1917.
11	Buffalo, N. Y.	June 30, 1918.
33	Birmingham, Ala.	September 30, 1917.
39	New Haven, Conn.	December 31, 1917.
49	Salt Lake City, Utah.	December 31, 1917.
54	Cambridge, Mass.	March 31, 1918.
72	Wilmington, Del.	June 30, 1918.
166	Dubuque, Iowa.	February 28, 1918.
170	Quincy, Mass.	December 31, 1917.
180	Auburn, N. Y.	June 30, 1918.
182	Waterloo, Iowa.	March 31, 1918.
184	Shreveport, La.	December 31, 1917.
188	Lima, Ohio.	December 31, 1917.
198	Williamsport, Pa.	December 31, 1917.
203	Winston-Salem, N. C.	April 30, 1918.
218	Easton, Pa.	January 7, 1918.

Market administration.—Under the heading "Market administration" are shown the titles of officials and boards, or bodies with other designations, that have general charge of municipal markets. The data reported in the table under this heading reveal the absence of any degree of uniformity in the titles of officials or bodies having general supervision or administrative control over municipal markets. In the cities for which data are presented, many different designations are found, the one reported by the largest number of cities being "Commissioner of Public Works," reported by 9 cities, while 6 cities do not report any general supervision or control. Many of the designations indicate that the principal duties of the official or body having administrative control bear no special relation to market activities. Several cities reported "Mayor," "City manager," "City council," etc., but it is very probable that the powers which they exercise are merely those that are common to the executive and legislative branches of all city governments, and in some cities the control or supervision exercised appears to be only nominal.

Number of markets.—The table shows a total of 237 markets reported by 128 of the 227 cities each of which had an estimated population of over 30,000, the number of markets in each group of cities being approximately the same. New Orleans, La., reported 19 markets, the largest number reported by an individual city, and Baltimore, Md., with 11 markets, takes second rank. Markets were reported by all of the 10 cities in Group I, by 9 of the 12 cities in Group II, by 31 of the 47 cities in Group III, by 34 of the 62 cities in Group IV, and by 44 of the 96 cities in Group V.

Small open markets of comparatively little importance were reported by some cities, and in all such cases the data have been included in the table. One of these was a curb market with a small shed adjacent, in Tampa, Fla., which was established and discontinued within the year reported. Another, in Waltham, Mass., was established under state law and occupied space along the curb set apart by city ordinance for market purposes, but its actual operation as a market during the year was very limited. Still another was in Columbia, S. C. An inclosed market was established in that city in 1871 under an act of the state legislature, and continued to be used until 1912, when the building was torn down. Since then there has existed an open market in the wide street in which the building formerly stood. This market, however, has been in operation without being a source of income or cause of expense to the city, and has been carried on without supervision, regulation, or control other than such as are exercised under the ordinary police powers of the city to regulate traffic and assembly in streets. It nevertheless constitutes a true market, even though small, in that it is by well-established custom a common meeting place for the producer and the consumer, to the evident advantage of both.

The table does not include Jacksonville, Fla., which for a brief time within the period covered by the city's fiscal year had a space along the curb of one street set apart as a place for the sale of country produce. It was not a success and was quickly abandoned, and as data are not available for its very limited operation it necessarily does not appear in this table. There may be a few other cities in which somewhat similar conditions existed, which do not appear in the table because no data were available.

In Pasadena, Calif., an open retail market was established in 1913, on a lot 175 feet by 300 feet, the use of which was donated. A market master paid by the city was in charge. There were about 35 open-air standing spaces, which were rented for 15 cents to 75 cents on Tuesdays and Thursdays, and 25 cents to $1 on Saturdays. The market was not well patronized and was discontinued in July, 1917.

In addition to the municipal markets shown for New Orleans, La., there were nine markets reported as privately owned. They are called by the city "quasi-public" markets. The land is owned by the city, but the market buildings were built by private parties under an ordinance of the city providing that private associations may be authorized to erect markets on city property, generally in the middle of the streets. These associations manage such markets, collecting all revenue and paying all expenses for a period of 25 years, but at the end of that time the market buildings are to become the property of the city. The ordinance provides that they must be turned over to the city in good condition.

Under the heading "Type," three kinds of markets are recognized in the classification of Table 2—open, inclosed, and open and inclosed. This classification can be observed in a summary table such as this, though the data for markets having both open and inclosed features are presented partly in Table 3, for open markets, and partly in Table 5, for inclosed markets.

Markets classified as "Inclosed" are those reported as having inclosed market buildings which are subdivided into stalls or booths for leasing to dealers and producers. Those classified as "Open" are markets reported as having no inclosed buildings, although many are provided with sheds. Some markets are partly inclosed and partly open, and such are shown in the column headed "Open and inclosed."

Under the heading "Character of business," municipal markets are classified as wholesale, retail, and wholesale and retail, and these three designations are shown in Tables 3 and 5 for the individual markets. In the first two columns under this heading are included all markets which are either wholly or principally of the character indicated, while in the third are in-

cluded those markets in which commodities are sold at both wholesale and retail and where neither kind of business can properly be considered incidental to the other.

Market employees.—Market employees paid by cities are summarized in Table 2, which shows the total number reported in each city, while the titles and salaries of these employees are shown in detail in Table 8. Paid market employees were reported by 99 of the 128 cities having markets, but 5 of the other cities—Perth Amboy, Passaic, and Orange, N. J., and Green Bay and Racine, Wis.—reported that a part of the time of the sealer of weights and measures was devoted to the management of the city markets. In other cities which did not report market employees, it may be that certain market services were rendered by various city employees whose principal duties were in connection with other municipal departments.

TABLE 3.

Open markets.—Table 3 presents data pertaining to 180 open municipal markets located in 116 cities arranged in order of size and divided into groups in accordance with their population. The table shows, as far as reported, the year in which each market was established, the title of the person in charge, the area set aside for market purposes, and the number of standing spaces.

Year established.—The date on which each market was established was not a matter of record in many of the cities, and it is probable that the year shown in the table in many instances is approximate, especially for the older markets.

The earliest date reported under this head is for the South Street Market of Philadelphia, Pa., established in 1745, and next in order are Center, Hanover, and Fells Point markets of Baltimore, Md., opened in 1773, 1784, and 1785, respectively. The North Second Street Market of Philadelphia, also, was reported as established in 1785. According to the table, 60 of the open markets were established from 1785 to 1900, and 90 subsequent to 1900, 34 of the latter being established in 1917.

Title of official in charge.—In this column are shown the titles of the officials having immediate charge of the markets. Several cities, which did not have regular market employees, reported as the official in charge the sealer of weights and measures, a policeman, or other person employed principally in some other branch of the city's activities. In such a case, the time devoted to the operation of the market was probably nominal, and the entire salary was charged by the city to some other department.

Character of business.—In the column under this heading is shown for each market the character of business conducted. Sixteen of the open markets were reported as principally wholesale, 37 as wholesale and retail, and 127 as retail. For details as to the kinds of markets included under each classification, see text for Table 2.

Market area.—The area reported as used for market purposes is indicated in the two columns showing square feet inside the property lines, and linear feet along street curb. It is presumed that the number of square feet inside the property lines is a matter of record in most cities, and that the information presented in the table is reasonably correct. The market area along the street curb, however, was frequently not specifically defined by the cities, and it is probable that the area shown in this table for some cities is the approximate street space used, and that if found necessary, the space would be increased to meet the requirements.

Areas used for market purposes shown in the table as located inside of property lines include the areas covered by market sheds, with a few exceptions. The sheds in Broadway and Washington markets of Buffalo, N. Y., were built over the sidewalks of the city, and those in Carroll Public Market of Portland, Oreg., are located in the city streets.

Several cities reported larger areas than were actually used for market purposes, but, as stated elsewhere in this report, the purpose was to show the market facilities provided by the municipalities rather than to what extent they were utilized. The entire areas reported are shown in this column even though they were not occupied or divided into market standing spaces.

Market sheds.—The schedule used in the collection of data for this report called for information concerning two kinds of sheds, those projecting from inclosed market buildings and detached sheds. The figures shown in Table 3 under the heading "Market area covered by shed (square feet)" represent the area covered by detached sheds except in the case of 11 markets, 2 of which—the City Market of Kansas City, Mo., and the City Market of Denver, Colo.—reported both projecting sheds and detached sheds. The figures for the former market include 13,380 square feet, and those for the latter include 5,280 square feet of projecting shed area. Nine markets reported projecting sheds only. These markets were Biddle Market of St. Louis, Mo., Broadway and Central markets of Cleveland, Central Market of Lima, and City Market of Zanesville, Ohio, North Side Market of Syracuse, N. Y., City Market of Des Moines, Iowa, City Market of Huntington, W. Va., and City Market of Roanoke, Va.

The statement at the top of the following page shows the markets reported as provided with detached sheds; the cost of such sheds, where reported; and the width of raised platform, if any, under the shed.

City number.	CITY.	Name of market.	Cost of detached shed.	Width of raised platforms in detached sheds (feet).
3	Philadelphia, Pa	North Second Street Meat	(1)	
		South Second Street Meat	(1)	
4	St. Louis, Mo	Soulard	$29,000	20
6	Cleveland, Ohio	West Side	40,000	20
7	Detroit, Mich	Eastern	39,113	18
		Western	21,979	22
8	Baltimore, Md	Belair	19,260	8
		Canton	8,613	8
		Center	(1)	
		Cross Street	52,023	8
		Fells Point	52,023	8
		Hanover	25,000	8
		Hollins	29,871	8
		Lafayette	31,137	8
		Lexington	(1)	8
		Northeast	19,473	8
9	Pittsburgh, Pa	Adams	(1)	
		Monongahela Wharf	(1)	14
10	Los Angeles, Calif	Breed Street	750	
		Daly Street	750	
		Hollywood	750	
		Jefferson Street	210	
		Vermont Avenue	850	
11	Buffalo, N. Y	Broadway	(1)	
		Washington	(1)	
13	Milwaukee, Wis	Central	13,000	
16	New Orleans La	Claiborne	[2] 40,000	
		Ewing	[2] 30,000	
		Guillotte	[2] 20,000	
		Lautenschlaeger	[2] 40,000	
		Magazine	[2] 100,000	
		Mehle	[2] 30,000	
		Memory	[2] 40,000	
		Poydras	[2] 100,000	
		St. John's	[2] 20,000	
		St. Mary's	[2] 30,000	
		Second Street	[2] 30,000	
		Soraparu	[2] 30,000	
		Treme	[2] 100,000	
18	Washington, D. C	Farmers' Produce	(1)	
19	Seattle, Wash	Pike Place	17,753	
21	Kansas City, Mo	City	60,000	
22	Portland, Oreg	Carroll Public	7,000	
24	Denver, Colo	City	32,500	
25	Rochester, N. Y	Public	32,000	18
27	St. Paul, Minn	City	40,000	
31	Toledo, Ohio	Erie Street	(1)	25,31
43	Grand Rapids, Mich	City	500	14
49	Salt Lake City, Utah	Municipal	2,500	
71	Duluth, Minn	City Public	650	14
		West Duluth	535	14
74	Norfolk, Va	Vegetable	8,000	
85	Fort Wayne, Ind	Barr Street	20,000	26
87	Evansville, Ind	Willard	(1)	
107	Chattanooga, Tenn	City	(1)	30
108	Charleston, S. C	Center	(1)	
117	Tampa, Fla	Public	350	
118	Saginaw, Mich	City	(1)	16
122	Gary, Ind	City	1,000	
147	Lansing, Mich	City	5,000	40
152	Wheeling, W. Va	Center	(1)	
192	Jackson, Mich	City	(1)	30
205	Tulsa, Okla	Municipal	7,000	

[1] Not reported. [2] Includes cost of land.

Fifteen markets each reported two or more detached sheds. In eight of these markets the sheds were erected in close proximity and on parallel lines.

The names of these markets, number of sheds in each, the distance between parallel sheds, and the kind of paving between sheds is shown in the next statement.

More than one-half of the market sheds were reported as constructed principally of steel; about one-third of brick and wood, and the remainder of other materials, including slate, gravel, and concrete.

The largest detached shed area was reported for the Erie Street wholesale market, of Toledo, Ohio, which covers an area of 94,500 square feet. This area is covered by a single shed.

The illustrations facing page 7 show the exterior view and the construction of a kind of steel shed which is considered very desirable. The photographs are reproduced through the courtesy of the Bureau of Markets, Department of Agriculture.

City number.	CITY AND NAME OF MARKET.	Number of sheds.	Distance between parallel sheds.	Kind of paving between sheds.
4	St. Louis, Mo.: Soulard	2	80 feet from curb to curb of platform.	Telford.
8	Baltimore, Md.: Center	4	10 feet from column to column.	Asphalt.
18	Washington, D. C.: Farmers' Produce	3	60 feet from column to column.	
21	Kansas City, Mo.: City	5	50 feet from column to column (center column).	Concrete.
22	Portland, Oreg.: Carroll Public	5	26 feet from curb to curb of platform.	Wood and asphalt.
27	St. Paul, Minn.: City	6	50 feet from column to column.	Brick.
49	Salt Lake City, Utah: Municipal	3	40 feet from curb to curb.	
118	Saginaw, Mich.: City	2	60 feet from platform to platform.	Concrete.

Standing spaces in markets.—In many cities the market spaces in open markets were marked off or clearly designated, and each occupant was allowed the use of a definite space. For such a city the total number of standing spaces was available, and whenever reported this total is shown in the table. Many cities, however, did not designate the standing spaces in any way, particularly in the free markets, and for such cities the figures shown in this table probably represent the approximate number of stands occupied.

Equipment furnished by cities.—Reports received from 21 cities contained information pertaining to the kinds of equipment furnished by the cities to dealers in their open markets. In no case, however, was the effect upon the market rental disclosed, nor did the reports state whether all or only a part of the market dealers were supplied with such equipment.

The following statement sets forth the data as received, showing for each market the kind of equipment supplied by the city to those occupying stands:

City number.	CITY AND NAME OF MARKET.	Kind of equipment furnished by city.
3	Philadelphia, Pa.: North Second Street	Wooden counters.
	South Second Street	Wooden counters.
6	Cleveland, Ohio: Broadway	Wooden counters.
	Central	Wooden benches.
	West Side	Iron-pipe stands with wooden tops.
10	Los Angeles, Calif.: All markets	Small benches and trays.
16	New Orleans, La.: All markets	Wooden counters.
19	Seattle, Wash.: Pike Place	Under shed, metal counters; on curb, metal knockdown counters. Canvas awnings projecting from shed.
22	Portland, Oreg.: Carroll Public	Folding wooden counters.
24	Denver, Colo.: City	Wooden benches.
49	Salt Lake City, Utah: Municipal	Portable stands 3 feet by 7 feet.
52	Tacoma, Wash.: City Public	Knockdown counters and awnings.
54	Cambridge, Mass.: All markets	Rough stands with cross braces for canvas covers.

City Number.	CITY AND NAME OF MARKET.	Kind of equipment furnished by city.
61	Springfield, Mass.: Municipal	Tables 3 feet by 6 feet.
64	Des Moines, Iowa: City	Iron and wooden stands, 2½ feet by 8 feet.
85	Fort Wayne, Ind.: Barr Street	Cement counters, 3 feet by 6 feet.
87	Evansville, Ind.: Willard	Bedford stone counters.
117	Tampa, Fla.: Public	Wooden tables or boxes.
122	Gary, Ind.: City	Wooden counters.
170	Quincy, Mass.: Public	Roughly constructed tables with cross braces for canvas covers.
184	Shreveport, La.: Municipal	Portable shed and counter, 3 feet by 15 feet, including awning top.
188	Lima, Ohio: Central	Wooden stands.
205	Tulsa, Okla.: Municipal	Wooden counters.
215	Zanesville, Ohio: City	Wooden counters and tables.

Market regulations restricting kinds of products sold.—In certain municipal markets dealers are limited to specified lines or are prohibited from exposing specified kinds of produce for sale in the market. They may be limited to the sale of local country produce, vegetables, and other farm products, including fruit and poultry, or they may be restrained from selling meats, fish, or other commodities, the limitations and prohibitions being distinctly set forth in ordinances and market regulations. A compilation of these regulations was not attempted, but the officials of a number of cities reported certain regulations of this character.

The following statement presents, so far as reported, the regulations relating to the limitation or prohibition of traffic in kinds of food products in open markets of 29 cities:

City number.	CITY AND NAME OF MARKET.	Market regulations restricting kinds of food products sold.
1	New York, N. Y.: Gansevoort	Limited to local country products.
	Wallabout Wagon	Limited to vegetables and farm products.
2	Chicago, Ill.: Randolph Street	Sale of meats and poultry prohibited.
3	Philadelphia, Pa.: All markets	Limited to fruits and vegetables.
6	Cleveland, Ohio: Central	Limited to fruits and vegetables.
	West Sido	Limited to fruits and vegetables.
7	Detroit, Mich.: All markets	Limited to fruits, vegetables, poultry, etc.
9	Pittsburgh, Pa.: Monongahela Wharf	Limited to fruits and vegetables sold by producers.
11	Buffalo, N. Y.: All markets	Sale of tea, coffee, spices, etc., prohibited.
15	Cincinnati, Ohio: Court Street	Sale of fresh meats and fish prohibited.
18	Washington, D. C.: Farmers' Produce	Limited to farm products.
19	Seattle, Wash.: Pike Place	Limited to farm products.
22	Portland, Oreg.: Carroll Public	Sale of confections, bakery products, and fish prohibited.
23	Indianapolis, Ind.: Central	Limited to fruits and vegetables.
29	Columbus, Ohio: Producers'	Limited to vegetables.
31	Toledo, Ohio: Erie Street	Limited to farm and garden products.
45	San Antonio, Tex.: City	Sale of meats prohibited.
57	Hartford, Conn.: Municipal Public	Limited to fruits, vegetables, and garden products in general and poultry, eggs, and butter.
61	Springfield, Mass.: Municipal	Limited to products of Hampden County.
65	Lynn, Mass.: Public	Sale of meats and fish prohibited.
72	Wilmington, Del.: Hucksters' Curbstone	Sale of bread, cake, ice cream, confections, and essences prohibited.
	King Street	
	Madison Street	
	Truckers' Wholesale Curbstone	
	Fish Curbstone	Limited to fresh fish.
	Flower Curbstone	Limited to flowers and plants.
	Fruit and Grain Curbstone	Limited to fruits and grains.
76	Utica, N. Y.: All markets	Sale of meats prohibited.
87	Evansville, Ind.: All markets	Sale of fresh meats and fish prohibited.
89	Passaic, N. J.: City	Sale of meats and fish prohibited.
95	Johnstown, Pa.: Curb	Sale of veal, lamb, or pork less than four weeks old prohibited.
110	Altoona, Pa.: Eighth Avenue	Sale of butter, milk, and meats prohibited.
128	Lancaster, Pa.: City Curb	Sale of meats and fish prohibited.
166	Dubuque, Iowa: Central	Sale of fresh meats prohibited.
170	Quincy, Mass.: Public	Sale of butter, eggs, and poultry prohibited.
174	Niagara Falls, N. Y.: Pine Avenue	Sale of meats prohibited.
194	Columbia, S. C.: Assembly Street	Sale of fresh meats prohibited.

TABLE 4.

Charges for standing spaces in open markets.—Table 4 presents data pertaining to the charges for standing spaces in the open markets of the several cities. For a number of cities the charge is the same for all stands for a given period; while in others there is a wide variation, the charge depending upon the size and location of the stand. Where a number of different rates were reported, the table shows only the minimum and maximum rates. The periods for which the rates were made are shown in the table in all cases.

In addition to the usual market charge, or rental, a license fee is collected from market dealers in certain cities. So far as reported, these license fees are set forth in Table 4, as will be observed in the footnote for Baltimore, Md., and in the body of the table for Altoona and New Castle, Pa. It is possible that this condition exists in other cities, though in the survey preparatory to this report it was discovered in only the three cities mentioned. Another form of charge in addition to the regular rate is found in St. Joseph, Mo., where the charge is 10 cents per day for all dealers, but an additional charge of $5 to $10 per year is made for choice of location. Similar regulations were reported as in force in Elmira, N. Y., and Jackson, Mich.

The determination of rental rates by means of public auction was reported for Denver, Colo., Rochester, N. Y., Toledo and Dayton, Ohio, Omaha, Nebr., and Lancaster, Pa.

The charges for standing spaces were in most cities imposed without reference to the commercial status of the dealer; but for seven cities—Salem, Mass., Schenectady and Troy, N. Y., Savannah, Ga., Sacramento and Fresno, Calif., and Lima, Ohio—the reports show that the producer enjoys an advantage over the nonproducer in that the charge, or rental,

exacted from him is less than that paid by the nonproducer. In three of these cities the market is "free" to the producer, while the nonproducer must pay a rental.

The reports received from 28 cities show that all of their market facilities were free to all users, while in 5 cities such freedom was extended to all dealers in certain of the municipal markets; in addition, there were 3 cities in which market spaces were free to producers, 1 in which spaces were free unless reserved, and 1 in which only a license fee was required, making a total of 38 cities in which all or a part of the open municipal market facilities were available to users without payment of a market rental, or a charge for space occupied.

The rates for New Orleans, La., are the actual maximum and minimum collections per stand as reported for the close of the year 1917. The ordinance regulating public and quasi-public markets and peddling and hawking in the city of New Orleans, contain the following regulations pertaining to the renting of stands in the market:

No person or persons shall be permitted to occupy or control, directly or indirectly, more than two stalls or stands in any one market; and when any stall or stand shall remain unoccupied during three days consecutively the commissioner of public finances shall hold the same as abandoned, and subject to the demand of any other applicant: *Provided, however*, That the stall or stand so vacated shall not be leased to any other than an actual occupant.

The venders in the several public markets in this city are required to pay for the use of stalls, stands, and privileges the following rates:

(*a*) For butchers' stalls, 3 by 8 feet, including block, 50 cents per day; and for each corner table an additional 5 cents, and for each additional running foot 5 cents per day. The dimensions of the butchers' stalls shall be 3 by 8 feet, or as near that measurement as the plan and construction of the market will permit, as designated by the city engineer, with the approval of the commissioner of public property.

The same applying to all markets except the Dryades Market, which shall be governed as follows:

For each stall, including block, at the rate of 50 cents per day for the first 8 feet, and 5 cents per day for each additional running foot; corner table, an additional 5 cents per day, it being understood that nothing less than an entire stall shall be let or hired.

(*b*) For fish, game, and vegetable stalls, 3 by 4 feet, 15 cents per day.

(*c*) For fruit and all other stands not specified herein, open all day, 2 cents per day for each and every square foot of space occupied; provided that fish shall only be sold in said markets on the stands or stalls set apart for that purpose.

(*d*) For coffee, chocolate, and eating stands, 3 by 8 feet, 50 cents per day, and 2 cents per day for every additional foot, and for each corner table an additional sum of 5 cents, and it shall be the duty of the city engineer to designate which are corner tables.

Table 5.

Inclosed markets.—Table 5 presents for 96 inclosed markets, reported by 56 cities, data showing the year the market was established, the title of the official in charge, the character of business transacted, the ground area covered by market buildings, and the number of market stands.

Year established.—On account of the lack of accurate data pertaining to the date of establishment of markets by many of the cities, it is probable that the year shown in this table is approximate in many instances, especially for the older markets. The earliest date shown in this column, 1742, is for the Faneuil Hall Market, Boston, Mass. The South Second Street Market in Philadelphia, Pa., was reported as established in 1745, and the North Second Street Market in the same city, in 1785.

The city of Boston erected a market and town house, a wooden structure, as early as 1658–59, from the proceeds of a legacy and a subscription. This building was destroyed by fire in 1711. A somewhat larger brick structure was erected in the following year on the site formerly occupied by the burned structure and now occupied by the old State House. This market building was destroyed by fire in 1747, but in the meantime, in 1734, the market had been moved to the town's land in Dock Square.

In 1734, just about 100 years after the establishment of the marketstead at the head of the present State Street, the town voted to erect three market houses—one at the south end near the corner of Essex and Washington streets, another in North Square, and another at the head of the town dock. In 1737 the structure erected at the town dock was pulled down by a mob, and the town ordered that South Market be leased for shops and that North Market be removed.

In 1740 Peter Faneuil offered to build a market house "Provided the town would accept the same and make the proper regulations." The town accepted the offer by a vote of 367 to 360. The market house erected by Mr. Faneuil on the town land near the dock was turned over to the town authorities in 1742. In testimony of the town's gratitude to Peter Faneuil and to perpetuate his memory, the town voted that the hall over the market be named Faneuil Hall.

The opposition to regulated public markets in Boston still continued, as is shown by a petition in 1746 to close the market. This petition did not meet with success, but by order of the town the market was closed from September, 1747, to March, 1748. It was again closed in August, 1762, but was reopened by order of the town in March, 1763, after which time the opposition appears to have subsided.

Faneuil Hall was destroyed by fire on January 31, 1761, and only the walls were left standing. In voting that the hall should be rebuilt the town specified that the lower part should not be used as a market. The records do not show just when the market was reestablished, but in 1826 the city council passed an order that the further use of Faneuil Hall as a market be discontinued, and from that time to 1858 the space under the hall was used for shops and stores. In 1805 the building was enlarged and the

width extended from 40 feet to 80 feet and a third story added. The length of the building was 100 feet. From 1858 to the present time the lower part of the building has been used as a market. The Faneuil Hall Market Extension, or Quincy Market, was completed and occupied in 1826.

Title of official in charge.—In the column under this heading is shown the title of the official reported as having immediate charge of the market. For some cities the titles shown are of officials who do not receive pay as market employees, and who devote only a nominal part of their time to market supervision. In several cities a single official was reported as having charge of two or more markets.

Character of business.—Under this heading is shown for each market the character of the principal business conducted. Three of the markets were reported as principally wholesale, 17 as wholesale and retail, and 76 as retail. For details as to the kinds of markets included under each classification, see text for Table 2.

Market buildings.—The inclosed market buildings reported for markets other than the Wallabout Market in New York, N. Y., mentioned below, were usually one story in height and of brick construction. While several cities reported buildings of two to four stories in height, the upper stories were generally used for offices, halls, auditoriums, etc., only the first floor, as a rule, being used for market purposes.

In the column headed "Ground area covered" is shown the area covered by the municipal market buildings of each city, as computed for comparative purposes. The schedule used in the collection of these data called for the number of market buildings, and the length and width of each. It is probable that some of the buildings which are irregular in shape were not so reported, and for that reason the figures shown in this table must be considered approximate rather than as showing absolute areas.

The West Side Market in Cleveland, Ohio, has one of the most pretentious market buildings in the United States, the site, building, and equipment costing over $900,000; the building and equipment, alone, costing $688,028. The building is provided with a refrigeration plant and is devoted mainly to the sale of meats, dairy products, and groceries, with small sections for fish and baked goods. Open sheds on one side and in the rear afford space for fruit and vegetable dealers.

The illustrations facing pages 5 and 7 show the exterior and a section of the interior of this magnificent market. The photographs are reproduced through the courtesy of the Bureau of Markets, Department of Agriculture.

The Wallabout Market in New York, N. Y., had its beginning in 1884 when the city of Brooklyn, desirous of testing the feasibility of establishing a market, secured from the United States Government a temporary lease of a part of the marsh lands belonging to the navy-yard tract. About 104,000 square feet of this land was prepared for an open wagon market, and the remainder was plotted into lots which were leased by the city to occupants who were, by the terms of the lease required to erect buildings to conform to certain designs which might be necessary to carry on a continuous wholesale market business. The buildings were restricted to 2-story frame structures. On account of the uncertainty of the duration of these leases, the United States Government, in 1890, sold to the city of Brooklyn about 18 acres of land, and in 1892 authorized the sale of additional land, so that at the present time the Wallabout Market covers an area of about 35 acres, part of which is used as an open wholesale wagon market, the greater part of the remainder being leased for 10-year periods, with privilege of renewal, to private parties who, in accordance with the law governing the market, have erected thereon at their own expense buildings, or stands, of uniform exterior design consisting of 2-story structures of brick, stone, or iron, with suitable interior equipment made necessary by the character of the business carried on. The stands, exclusive of some of the corner structures, average in cost about $2,200. As a rule, those occupied by the meat dealers are the most carefully constructed and are thoroughly equipped with devices for securing cleanliness in the storage rooms and for the quick handling of meats. On August 31, 1918, the buildings covered an estimated area of 310,000 square feet, while the open wagon market area occupied about 166,500 square feet. The Wallabout Market as a whole constitutes the largest market reported. The area occupied by the various buildings above described is included in the tables for inclosed markets, although not conforming strictly to the meaning of inclosed markets as reported by other cities. Each of the buildings or stands occupied constitutes an inclosed market or place of business and is entirely separated from other buildings.

The Harlem, Fifty-ninth Street, Delancy Street, and Manhattan markets in New York, N. Y., are located under bridges. These markets have some of the attributes of both open and inclosed markets, but as many of the features are more closely allied to those of inclosed than of open markets they have been treated as inclosed markets.

The municipal market in Denver, Colo., is locally considered as an open market, although there was reported one inclosed building used for such purposes. The building was divided into 36 small stores or storerooms which were used principally for the storing, weighing, and packaging of goods displayed and sold mainly at wholesale in open stands on the sidewalk under a projecting shed.

In Washington, D. C., a municipal wharf is operated under the same management as the fish market. The wharf has three piers, each of which is 60 feet wide, constructed of wood and concrete. Two of them are each

115 feet in length and one is 176 feet in length. A score of vessels, or more, can be accommodated at one time, and large quantities of oysters, fish, and farm products are sold directly from vessels at these piers. The wharfage fee for a vessel loaded with oysters is 50 cents or $1 per day, according to location; and for a vessel carrying fish, 20 cents per hundred, or 20 cents per thousand, according to the size of the fish. The wharfage charges for boats carrying cantaloupes and watermelons are from 10 cents to 20 cents per hundred melons.

Market stands.—Under the heading "Market stands" are shown, as far as reported, the total number of stands in the market, and the average number occupied during the year. As an effort was made to secure data pertaining to the market facilities, the figures given in the column headed "Number" are, in most cases, the total number of stands in the market, including those which were unoccupied. For many cities having unoccupied space without any fixed dimensions for stands, the total number of stands was not available, and for such cities the figures shown in the table represent the number of stands occupied on the last day of the year reported. The figures shown in the column for the average number occupied during the year are largely estimates, on account of lack of exact records.

Equipment furnished by cities.—Thirty-eight cities reported equipment furnished to tenants in their inclosed markets. This equipment included iron stands, counters, blocks, ice boxes, dial scales, tanks, tables, glass cases, slabs, lockers for storage, cages for poultry, and racks for meats.

The following statement shows, by markets, the equipment reported as furnished by the city to tenants occupying stands or stalls in inclosed markets operated by the several cities:

City number.	CITY AND NAME OF MARKET.	Stand fixtures and other equipment furnished by the city.
1	New York, N. Y.: Manhattan	Iron stands about 4 feet by 8 feet.
2	Chicago, Ill.: South	Counters.
3	Philadelphia, Pa.: North Second Street	Wooden counters and blocks.
6	Cleveland, Ohio: Broadway	Counters, blocks, and dial scales.
	Central	Counters and blocks.
	West Side	Counters, blocks, etc.
8	Baltimore, Md.: Richmond	Stands with refrigerator storage, tile and concrete construction.
9	Pittsburgh, Pa.: Diamond	Blocks, ice boxes, and counter boxes of glass and marble connected with refrigeration plant.
	South Side	Counters, show cases and ice boxes.
15	Cincinnati, Ohio: All markets	Counters and ice boxes.
16	New Orleans, La.: All markets	Wooden counters.
18	Washington, D. C.: Eastern	Wooden counters and shelving.
	Fish	Tanks.
	Georgetown	Wooden counters and benches.
	Western	Wooden benches.
24	Denver, Colo.: City	Shelving and benches.
29	Columbus, Ohio: Central	Stands.
	North	Plain wooden stands.
	West	Plain wooden stands.
37	Syracuse, N. Y.: North Side	Tables 5 feet by 20 feet.
45	San Antonio, Tex.: City	Stands and counters.
47	Dayton, Ohio: All markets	Meat dealers furnished with glass cases on steel frames, litholite slabs, and wooden blocks; vegetable dealers, with stands constructed of steel or wood.
51	Nashville, Tenn.: City	Racks and counters.
53	Houston, Tex.: City	Stands.
64	Des Moines, Iowa: City	Glass-inclosed butcher stands; iron and wooden stands; and lockers used for storage of scales, measures, etc.
73	Akron, Ohio: City	Counters.
79	St. Joseph, Mo.: Market house	Wooden stands.
87	Evansville, Ind.: Willard	All stand fixtures and equipment.
93	Peoria, Ill.: Central City	Meat stands and ice boxes.
94	South Bend, Ind.: Colfax Avenue Public	Wooden movable stands.
97	Savannah, Ga.: City	Cages for poultry, and tables or stands.
105	Canton, Ohio: Auditerium	Counters.
107	Chattanooga, Tenn.: City	Counters.
110	Altoona, Pa.: Eighth Avenue	Tables.
111	Covington, Ky.: Seventh Street	Wooden stands or benches.
126	Springfield, Ohio: City	Counters.
128	Lancaster, Pa.: Central	Wooden stands or counters.
136	Huntington, W. Va.: City	Counters and wire-netting screens.
164	Portsmouth, Va.: City Vegetable	Stands and racks.
	Seaboard	Racks.
172	Knoxville, Tenn.: City	Counters.
181	Jamestown, N. Y.: Public	Wooden stands.
188	Lima, Ohio: Central	Wooden counters and blocks.
201	Lynchburg, Va.: City	Stands, frame, and tile.
203	Winston-Salem, N. C.: All markets	Counters.
210	Norristown, Pa.: Borough	Iron stands.
215	Zanesville, Ohio: City	Wooden counters and tables.

Refrigeration facilities.—Ammonia refrigeration systems were reported as operated by nine municipal markets located in as many cities. The name of the cities and markets, the number of stands mechanically refrigerated, the capacity of cold storage rooms and lockers, and the cost of installing the systems, as far as reported, are shown in the following statement:

City number.	CITY.	Name of market.	Number of stands mechanically refrigerated.	Capacity of cold-storage rooms and lockers (cubic feet).	Cost of installing system.
1	New York, N. Y.	Washington	(1)	32,000	$26,00
6	Cleveland, Ohio	West Side	30	132,000	84,12
8	Baltimore, Md.	Richmond	(1)	(1)	28,00
9	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Diamond	74		16,10
11	Buffalo, N. Y.	Washington	76	70,000	14,00
16	New Orleans, La.	Dryades	(1)	18,000	10,00
64	Des Moines, Iowa	City	3	3,456	8,00
87	Evansville, Ind.	Willard	14	5,248	6,94
201	Lynchburg, Va.	City	9	9,781	(1)

[1] Not reported.

All of the above-mentioned markets reported tha brine was circulated to refrigerated counters, an four—Richmond Market, in Baltimore; Washingto Market, in Buffalo; Dryades Market, in New Orleans and City Market, in Des Moines—reported that brin

was circulated to refrigerated rooms. The maximum per cent of refrigeration capacity used was reported as 100 for all markets except the Dryades Market in New Orleans, La., for which it was reported as 50 per cent. The Richmond Market, in Baltimore, and the West Side Market, in Cleveland, reported that refrigerated space was leased to dealers other than market tenants, and the latter reported that such refrigeration was furnished to individuals other than dealers.

Market regulations restricting kinds of products sold.—The reports received from 10 cities stated that in all or a part of their inclosed markets the dealers were restricted to certain lines of produce or were prohibited from selling certain commodities. The following statement sets forth the nature of the restrictive regulations, so far as they were reported:

City number.	CITY AND NAME OF MARKET.	Market regulations restricting the kinds of food products sold.
3	Philadelphia, Pa.:	
	North Second Street	Limited to meats.
	South Second Street	Limited to meats, butter, and eggs.
8	Baltimore, Md.:	
	Center	Limited to sea foods.
9	Pittsburgh, Pa.:	
	North Side	Sale of cider prohibited.
11	Buffalo, N. Y.:	
	All markets	Sale of tea, coffee, cocoa, chocolate, spices, etc., prohibited.
15	Cincinnati, Ohio:	
	Findlay and Pearl	Sale of fish prohibited.
18	Washington, D. C.:	
	Fish	Limited to sea foods.
29	Columbus, Ohio:	
	East	Sale of groceries, except tea and coffee, prohibited.
	North and West	Sale of groceries prohibited.
128	Lancaster, Pa.:	
	Central	Sale of fish prohibited.
152	Wheeling, W. Va.:	
	Center	Sale of fish and live poultry prohibited.
201	Lynchburg, Va.:	
	City	Sale of flour prohibited.

Importance of adequate market regulations.—Too much emphasis can not be laid upon the importance of the adoption and enforcement of specific market regulations, such as experience has shown to be necessary in securing sanitary treatment and surroundings of food products. Special inquiry was made in regard to the handling of meats by customers and the segregation of fish stalls.

Market rules in a majority of the cities prohibit the public from handling meats which are offered for sale. Several cities require that meats be protected by screens or glass, while a number reported that in their markets patrons are not restrained from touching the meat with bare hands.

The sale of fish, in most city markets, was reported as conducted in stalls not in close proximity to stands where other food products were sold, in buildings used exclusively for that purpose, or in open market places. Separate fish markets were maintained at Baltimore, Md.; Washington, D. C.; Portland, Oreg.; and Wilmington, Del. Outside fish stands were reported by the Western Market of Washington, D. C., the Central and Wagon markets of Dayton, Ohio, and the City Market of Zanesville, Ohio. In 18 of the cities reported the sections of markets set apart for the sale of fish were separated from other market stalls by partitions. Six cities reported 7 markets in which fish stalls were not separated from other stalls.

TABLE 6.

Table 6 shows the number of stands in inclosed municipal markets, classified by kind of products sold or business conducted, the size of each, and the rentals charged in the 56 cities which reported a total of 96 such markets.

Kind of products sold or business conducted.—The schedule used in collecting market data embraced in this report provided classifications which it was thought would cover the more important kinds of stands and allow the making of summaries and comparisons. For this reason the designations found in the table may not in all cases be those locally employed, but the general character of the stands is correctly indicated. Doubtless in many stands, particularly those located in markets in the larger cities, the commodities listed are the only ones sold, but in others the products shown are indicative merely of the general character of the products handled. The total number of stands shown in the table at the close of the year reported was 7,512, approximately one-third of which are classified as stands for the sale of fruits and vegetables, and about the same number for the sale of meats and poultry. The stands reported without classification as to character of business numbered 862, and in most cases they were unoccupied.

Size of stands.—The width and length, in feet, of stands are shown as reported for the markets in the various cities included in this table. In some markets only the range of sizes is shown for stands of a given kind; in others the dimensions are doubtless approximate. It seems probable that in reporting the number and size of stands, there has not been uniformity, some cities reporting as the number of stands the number of market occupants, and others the number of market spaces or stands irrespective of whether one or more were occupied by the same tenant. Furthermore, widths of stands seem not to have been reported uniformly, as some cities have evidently reported the width of the table or counter only, while others have reported the total width of floor space used or occupied.

Stand rentals.—The rates charged for market stands show a great variation, both as to the amounts and the periods for which charges are made. In some cities the rentals are at nominal rates while in others the rates appear to be fixed with a view to the production of municipal revenue. Stands of the same size, even where the same class of products is handled, in some markets show a considerable difference in rates. This doubtless grows out of an adjustment of rates to the degree of desirability of the different locations.

Subletting of market stands.—With few exceptions, the subletting of stalls is prohibited by market ordinances or regulations, and where allowed it generally requires the consent of the market master or the official in charge.

In establishing the municipal markets in Baltimore, the city pursued a plan which at the time appeared to be a satisfactory system by which the city would promptly be reimbursed for outlay expenditures. Under this plan the municipality appropriated a sum sufficient to purchase the ground and erect the buildings for the market. Prior to 1870 it was the policy of the city to sell the stalls at public auction to the highest bidder and this carried with it a title to the stand and the privilege of subletting as long as the successful bidder paid the annual rental, per diem, and license fee. As the receipts from the sale of stalls did not net a sufficient sum to reimburse the city for its outlay, it became clear that it would be advantageous, from the standpoint of regulation, for the city to rent the stalls from year to year. Many of the stalls in which perpetual titles were secured at the auction sales of early days have not been occupied by the owners for years but have been sublet at a substantial profit on the original investment. When the Center Market was rebuilt after the great fire in 1904, the yearly rental plan was adopted.

TABLE 7.

Table 7 shows the seasons, days, and hours during which the municipal markets of the several cities were open to patrons. Where these data are the same for all markets of a city, the individual markets are not named; where certain markets have uniform regulations in these particulars, such markets are named in a group; and where these regulations of a particular market do not in all particulars agree with those of any other market, the data for it are accorded a separate line.

Market season.—The market seasons shown in Table 7 conform to data reported for the several cities so far as they pertain to open markets. In the case of inclosed markets, no such inquiry was made in the survey preparatory to this report. It is assumed, however, that inclosed markets are open throughout the year and, unless otherwise reported, they are so shown in the table.

The markets in 31 cities and 1 market in each of 5 other cities having 2 or more markets were open during only a part of the year. The opening and closing dates in some cases are doubtless fixed by custom rather than by city ordinance, and the dates shown may, therefore, be approximate rather than specific, as the market seasons may vary from year to year. For 5 cities the dates on which the market seasons opened and closed were not specified, and for 4 different markets the season was reported merely as "summer." A majority of the season markets were opened in May and June and closed in October, although 3 markets were opened as early as March and 4 as late as August, while 2 markets were closed for the season in September and 7 remained open until December. The season during which open markets can be maintained in northern cities is necessarily limited by weather conditions.

Market days and hours.—The days of the week and the hours, except for Sundays, during which the various markets were open are shown in the table, as reported by the different cities. In many cases the opening and closing hours are fixed by city ordinance, but in a considerable number of cities they are not fixed, and in such cases, where specified hours were reported, the usual or customary hours are shown in the table. In several cities, however, no opening and closing hours were specified, and a few cities reported merely "sunrise," "dawn," "daybreak," etc. Further, in some cities it is known that even though the hours are fixed by city ordinance they are not always rigidly observed, the result being that the actual opening and closing hours from day to day may vary to a considerable extent from those shown in the table. Of those markets open throughout the year, only 26, located in 21 cities, are shown by the table to have different hours in the summer and the winter seasons. Some markets are open only a few hours in the morning while others are open throughout the entire day. Still others are open till about noon, when they close to reopen for a few hours in the late afternoon.

Table 7 does not show Sunday hours of markets which are open on that day. They are shown, however, in the following statement, which gives the months or season during which the markets are open and the opening and closing hours:

City number.	City and name of market.	Markets open on Sundays.	
		Months or season.	Hours.
1	New York, N. Y.:		
	Manhattan	Entire year	6 a. m.–5 p. m.
	Wallabout Wagon	Apr. 1–Sept. 30	6.30 p. m.–midnight.
		Oct. 1–Mar. 31	5 p. m.–midnight.
2	Chicago, Ill.:		
	Maxwell Street	Entire year	6 a. m.–7 p. m.
16	New Orleans, La.:		
	All markets	Entire year	Dawn–3.00 p. m.
18	Washington, D. C.:		
	Fish	Entire year	7.00 a. m.–4.00 p. m.
40	Memphis, Tenn.:		
	City	Entire year	6.00 a. m.–10.00 a. m.
45	San Antonio, Tex.:		
	City	Entire year	4.45 a. m.–9.00 a. m.
53	Houston, Tex.:		
	City	Entire year	4.00 a. m.–9.00 a. m.
108	Charleston, S. C.:		
	Central—		
	Inclosed	Entire year	6.00 a. m.–10.00 a. m.
	Open	Entire year	Noon–10.00 p. m.

The Manhattan Market in New York, N. Y., and the Maxwell Street Market in Chicago, Ill., were open on Sundays and closed on Saturdays. The Wallabout Wagon Market in New York, N. Y., which is a wholesale market, opened on each Sunday evening, and remained open throughout the night and until the reg-

ular closing hour on Monday, for the benefit of those patrons who wished to obtain stocks for their early Monday morning retail trade. No data were obtained indicating whether the other markets shown in the table were open on Sundays to meet special requirements.

The market days and hours of a public market may be such as the trade requires, and may be changed from time to time to conform to the needs of the people. This adaptation of program, coupled with a similar freedom as to the market season, gives to the public market a character quite different from that of the privately owned and operated shop.

The public market requires, for its greatest usefulness, that its business should be intensive. A half day's business can not be spread over an entire day without loss, and this loss falls eventually upon the consumer. This elementary principle of economics should be recognized by patrons of public markets, and they should be encouraged to apply it. Another advantage accompanying intensive trading grows out of the fact that many market products do not long retain their freshness, especially when exposed to the sun in the open market. The principles of food conservation demand the clearing of the market stands as quickly as possible. In this particular, as in many others pertaining to public markets—particularly farmers' markets—the consumer should recognize the fact that certain advantages that he expects to derive from the market are obtainable only through the fulfillment of certain obligations that rest upon him as one of the patrons. Early marketing results in securing produce in good condition, and if all patrons market early, the market gardener is released for the production of food products for future days. Both of these conditions are essential to the interests of both producer and consumer, for whose mutual interests public markets are established. If these requirements were properly recognized and acted upon, it is possible that the market hours might profitably be reduced in a number of markets.

Table 8.

Municipal market employees, classified by title and salary.—Table 8 shows the titles of market employees, and the number and salary of each class as reported by 99 cities. In the column headed "Title" are shown the designations locally used. The column headed "Annual salary" shows for most cities the annual salary paid to each class of municipal market employees. The amount shown in some cases represents the rate per year regardless of the fact that such employee may have been employed only a part of the year. In other cases, doubtless, only the actual amount paid such employee during the year is shown; also, in several cities the services of certain market employees were required for only a few hours on each market day, and many of the extremely low salaries are due to these facts.

Table 9.

Market receipts, payments, valuation, and indebtedness.—Table 9 shows, for each of the cities having over 30,000 inhabitants for which markets were reported, the receipts from market revenues, the payments for market expenses and outlays, the value of market properties, and the funded indebtedness of the city on account of markets. The data presented in this table are taken from the annual report of the Bureau of the Census entitled "Financial statistics of cities: 1918." In that report data for public scales are included with those for markets, but as the cities reporting public scales make relatively small payments on their account the accuracy of the data shown in Table 9 as for markets is but slightly affected thereby. In some cities the sealer of weights and measures is also the designated official in charge of markets. In such a case good accounting would provide for the distribution of the expenses of such official, a part of which would be charged to markets. As a rule, however, this is not done, and on this account the reported costs on account of markets, for certain cities, are slightly less than those actually incurred.

Receipts from market revenues.—The receipts shown in Table 9 are such as were derived during the fiscal year which closed during the 12 months' period from July 1, 1917 to June 30, 1918, from market rentals, from charges for storage, refrigeration, and other services or accommodations rendered or provided for market tenants and for others, and from sales of scrap and refuse. They represent the commercial revenues of the cities on account of markets, which are obtained by methods and under conditions very similar to those prevailing in private enterprises. The amounts shown in the table are exclusive of amounts received and later refunded because of error or for other reasons.

Payments for market expenses.—The market expenses shown in Table 9 comprise all payments made during the year on account of the markets of the several cities, from which no permanent or subsequently convertible values are received. Under this head are included all payments, exclusive of amounts later refunded, for the maintenance of market properties, for the salaries and wages of market employees, and for supplies required in the operation of market enterprises. Where values are written off because of depreciation due to waste, wear, obsolescence, or loss, their amounts represent costs that are classified as expenses, but such entries are rare in the accounts maintained for municipal markets.

Payments for market outlays.—The market outlays shown in Table 9 comprise all payments made during the year on account of the markets of the several cities, which represent the costs of properties, including land, buildings, and equipment, and improvements more or less permanent in character, which

were acquired or constructed by the cities for use in connection with their market enterprises. The figures are exclusive of outlays offset by insurance adjustments, where serious losses had been incurred, sales of materials purchased for major construction or equipment purposes, and by reimbursements for costs incurred for individuals or corporations in connection with such construction or equipment.

Value of market properties.—The values of properties used for market purposes by cities of over 30,000 inhabitants, as reported to the Bureau of the Census, are shown in Table 9, the valuations in all cases being as of the close of the year reported. Some of these figures were secured from records accurately kept from year to year, wherein are shown the original costs, with additions because of added properties or equipment or appreciation in value, together with deductions for depreciation due to waste, wear, obsolescence, and loss. Where such accounts are kept, the figures presented are as nearly accurate as they can be made. In many cities, however, no asset accounts are kept and no accurate statement of values based on cost can be secured. In some cases the figures represent carefully made estimates, while in other cases they may represent valuations which, while at one time fairly accurate, have not been sufficiently revised from year to year to render them entirely trustworthy. Some of these valuations are derived from the records of assessors, who, in certain states, are required to place values upon exempt properties as well as upon those which are taxable.

In ordinary times, the value of a property may fairly be said to be worth the amount of money that would be required to replace it in its present condition. This rule would, however, yield results far from satisfactory if applied to properties for the year reported. During that year, due to the war in Europe, labor and all kinds of structural material and equipment commanded prices much in excess of those that had prevailed for a number of years. It is believed that the valuations shown for market properties in Table 9, except for properties recently constructed or equipped, were determined without reference to the unusually high prices that prevailed during the year reported.

Data presented elsewhere in this report show that a number of the municipal markets are located in public streets, and for that reason the value of real property used for market purposes was not available, in many instances. The kind of market equipment provided by markets so located was as a rule of comparatively little value. These facts account for the entire lack of, or extremely low, valuations shown in the table for many of the cities reporting markets.

Funded and floating debt on account of markets.—The indebtedness on account of markets, as shown in Table 9, comprises only the funded debt, which is represented by long-term bonds, and the floating debt, which in the case of markets is confined almost if not entirely to notes secured by mortgages on particular properties.

In addition to the indebtedness of these forms there are other debt obligations of cities on account of markets, such as revenue loans, short-term certificates of indebtedness, and outstanding warrants, orders, or audits, which the Bureau of the Census does not classify by department, office, or account. These amounts are small, however, and their omission does not seriously impair the accuracy of the reported measure of the debt burdens resting upon the several cities by reason of their outstanding obligations on account of municipal markets.

A number of cities report amounts of indebtedness as "funded debt," "refunding bonds," etc. Where amounts so carried can be conveniently resolved into items of debt incurred for specific departments or enterprises, that has been done; but in a number of cases such an analysis can not be made, because of lack of early records or time to make a thorough search of the later ones. It sometimes happens that varying amounts of remnants of bond issues have been combined in a single refunding issue, the remnant of which may later constitute one of the items in a subsequent refunding issue. In such cases the original purposes of issue lose their identity, and the Bureau of the Census can classify them only as for "combined and unreported purposes." As a rule, municipal indebtedness on account of public service enterprises, is more susceptible of complete classification than that for other municipal purposes, and it is believed that very little indebtedness on account of markets has escaped classification because of conditions set forth in this paragraph.

Montgomery, Ala., had at one time a successful municipal market conducted in a one-story building constructed for that purpose and adjoining the city hall. A second story was added to the building to be used for an auditorium from which, however, the city derives no revenue. This so darkened the market that it gradually fell into disuse and is now practically abandoned as a market, and the building has been divided into rooms now used as stores and offices. The amount of bonded indebtedness incurred for the building of the market and still outstanding was $100,000.

Youngtown, Ohio, owns a market building which was leased to and operated by private parties during the year 1917, the annual rental being $3,600. An indebtedness of $30,000 incurred for the market building was reported as outstanding at the end of the year.

Macon, Ga., reported a bonded indebtedness of $16,000 incurred for a municipal market which has been discontinued.

TABLE 10.

License rates for hucksters, peddlers, or venders of farm products.—In Table 10 there are set forth, so far as they were reported in the survey preparatory to this report, the kinds, rates, and periods of such business licenses as must be secured by persons wishing to sell produce from door to door. The terms used to designate business licenses are so numerous and so varied in their application that it is probable that the data are incomplete for a few of the cities. The presentation is sufficiently complete, however, to convey a very fair conception of the policies of the several cities in regard to the licensing of business of this kind, by showing whether the license rates are such as to impose a material tax burden upon those engaged in the business or merely to guarantee that there shall be an official record of those so engaged. There is no discernable line of cleavage between the revenues resulting from the exercise of the police power and the taxing power of a city, so far as they are applied in the determination of license rates. Where the license rate is very small it is evident that its imposition grows out of the exercise of the police power of the city as distinguished from the taxing power, but where the rate is large it is evident that the city in imposing it has had recourse to both its police power and its taxing power, with emphasis on the latter. An excessively high rate may indicate an intention to make it prohibitive, since by its application a city may be enabled to eliminate a mercantile pursuit which it has not express authority to prohibit. Such license rates, however, are seldom applied, and then only in cases where the business is in some particular of a questionable character. The license rates imposed upon those who sell produce from door to door constitute a charge that is passed on to the consumer.

In securing data upon this subject, separate inquiries were made as to the license rates imposed upon producers and upon nonproducers. Table 10 shows that in most cities only nonproducers were required to secure licenses before engaging in business as hucksters or peddlers of produce. In a few cities both producers and nonproducers were licensed, but at different rates. The data received from a number of cities made no distinction in license rates for producers and nonproducers. It is possible that in some such cases the rate may have applied only to nonproducers though no limitation of this character was specified.

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GENERAL TABLES.

TABLE 1.—YEAR OF INCORPORATION, DATE OF MIDDLE OF FISCAL YEAR REPORTED, POPULATION, AND AREA: 1918.

[For a list of the cities arranged alphabetically by states, with the number assigned to each, see page 11. For a text discussion of this table, see page 13.]

City number.	CITY.	Year of incorporation as a city.	Date of middle of fiscal year.	POPULATION.			AREA (ACRES), JULY 1, 1917.		
				Estimated as of middle of fiscal year.	Decennial census.		Total.	Land.	Water.
					Apr. 15, 1910.	June 1, 1900.			
	Grand total			34,326,669	28,401,690	20,738,678	3,346,020.0	3,101,222.8	244,797.2
	Group I			14,612,830	12,296,805	9,166,128	820,783.5	808,117.1	12,666.4
	Group II			4,648,581	3,857,664	2,862,278	534,813.2	447,300.3	87,512.9
	Group III			7,109,961	5,812,558	4,101,279	794,055.0	742,494.1	51,560.9
	Group IV			4,270,139	3,431,805	2,419,089	575,913.9	535,755.9	40,158.0
	Group V			3,685,158	3,002,858	2,189,904	620,454.4	567,555.4	52,899.0
	GROUP I.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 500,000 AND OVER IN 1918.								
1	New York, N. Y	1653	June 30, 1917	5,737,492	4,766,883	3,437,202	183,555.0	183,555.0	[1]
2	Chicago, Ill	1837	June 30, 1917	2,547,201	2,185,283	1,698,575	127,357.8	123,142.6	4,215.2
3	Philadelphia, Pa	1683	June 30, 1917	1,735,514	1,549,008	1,293,697	83,017.0	81,429.1	1,587.9
4	St. Louis, Mo	1822	Oct. 10, 1917	771,764	687,029	575,238	39,344.7	39,276.8	[2] 67.9
5	Boston, Mass	1822	July 31, 1917	768,758	670,585	560,892	30,598.0	27,684.0	2,914.0
6	Cleveland, Ohio	1836	June 30, 1917	692,259	560,663	381,768	35,561.0	35,391.0	170.0
7	Detroit, Mich	1824	Dec. 31, 1917	629,001	465,766	285,704	49,708.8	49,238.8	470.0
8	Baltimore, Md	1796	June 30, 1917	594,637	558,485	508,957	20,255.0	19,290.0	965.0
9	Pittsburgh, Pa	1816	June 30, 1917	586,196	533,905	321,616	26,677.2	25,393.8	1,283.4
10	Los Angeles, Calif	1851	Dec. 31, 1917	550,008	319,198	102,479	224,709.0	223,716.0	993.0
	GROUP II.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 300,000 TO 500,000 IN 1918.								
11	Buffalo, N. Y	1832	Dec. 31, 1917	479,392	423,715	352,387	26,983.0	24,894.0	2,089.0
12	San Francisco, Calif	1850	Dec. 31, 1917	474,776	416,912	342,782	29,760.0	26,632.0	[3] 3,128.0
13	Milwaukee, Wis	1846	June 30, 1917	445,008	373,857	285,315	16,547.7	16,215.8	331.9
14	Newark, N. J	1836	June 30, 1917	418,789	347,469	246,070	14,858.0	14,715.0	143.0
15	Cincinnati, Ohio	1819	June 30, 1917	414,248	363,591	325,902	45,427.2	45,089.3	337.9
16	New Orleans, La	1805	June 30, 1917	377,010	339,075	287,104	169,323.0	125,440.0	43,883.0
17	Minneapolis, Minn	1867	June 30, 1917	373,448	301,408	202,718	34,105.6	32,254.6	1,851.0
18	Washington, D. C	1802	Dec. 31, 1917	371,933	331,069	278,718	44,316.9	38,408.4	5,908.5
19	Seattle, Wash	1869	June 30, 1917	366,445	237,194	80,671	60,466.0	37,481.0	22,985.0
20	Jersey City, N. J	1827	May 31, 1917	312,039	267,779	206,433	12,288.0	8,320.0	3,968.0
21	Kansas City, Mo	1853	Oct. 17, 1917	308,172	248,381	163,752	38,305.8	37,555.8	750.0
22	Portland, Oreg	1851	May 31, 1917	307,321	207,214	90,426	42,432.0	40,294.4	2,137.6
	GROUP III.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 100,000 TO 300,000 IN 1918.								
23	Indianapolis, Ind	1831	June 30, 1917	283,622	233,650	169,164	25,600.0	25,114.6	485.4
24	Denver, Colo	1859	June 30, 1917	268,439	213,381	133,859	37,600.0	37,085.0	515.0
25	Rochester, N. Y	1834	June 30, 1917	264,714	218,149	162,608	15,329.0	13,910.0	1,419.0
26	Providence, R. I	1832	Mar. 31, 1917	258,661	224,326	175,597	11,701.0	11,353.0	348.0
27	St. Paul, Minn	1854	June 30, 1917	252,465	214,744	163,065	35,481.0	33,388.0	2,093.0
28	Louisville, Ky	1824	Feb. 28, 1917	240,175	223,928	204,731	17,164.8	14,348.8	2,816.0
29	Columbus, Ohio	1816	June 30, 1917	220,135	181,511	125,560	14,358.4	14,201.0	157.4
30	Oakland, Calif	1854	Dec. 31, 1917	210,305	150,174	66,960	38,561.0	31,591.0	6,970.0
31	Toledo, Ohio	1837	June 30, 1917	202,010	168,497	131,822	20,218.0	18,165.0	2,053.0
32	Atlanta, Ga	1847	June 30, 1917	196,144	154,839	89,872	16,773.4	16,773.4	----------
33	Birmingham, Ala	1871	Mar. 31, 1917	187,727	132,685	38,415	31,651.2	31,651.2	----------
34	Omaha, Nebr	1857	June 30, 1917	177,777	124,096	102,555	24,181.0	23,597.0	584.0
35	Worcester, Mass	1848	May 31, 1917	165,873	145,986	118,421	24,634.0	23,731.0	903.0
36	Richmond, Va	1782	July 31, 1917	158,870	127,628	85,050	15,606.6	14,582.6	1,024.0
37	Syracuse, N. Y	1848	June 20, 1917	158,559	137,249	108,374	12,282.0	11,782.0	500.0
38	Spokane, Wash	1883	June 30, 1917	157,656	104,402	36,848	25,120.0	24,819.0	301.0
39	New Haven, Conn	1784	June 30, 1917	152,275	133,605	108,027	14,340.0	11,460.0	2,880.0
40	Memphis, Tenn	1849	June 30, 1917	151,877	131,105	102,320	12,719.0	12,352.0	367.0
41	Scranton, Pa	1866	June 30, 1917	149,541	129,867	102,026	12,508.9	12,361.7	147.2
42	Paterson, N. J	1851	Dec. 31, 1917	141,546	125,600	105,171	5,357.0	5,157.0	200.0
43	Grand Rapids, Mich	1850	Sept. 30, 1917	133,508	112,571	87,565	11,200.0	10,880.0	320.0
44	Dallas, Tex	1856	Oct. 31, 1917	131,376	92,104	42,638	11,260.8	11,145.6	115.2
45	San Antonio, Tex	1837	Nov. 30, 1917	130,042	96,614	53,321	23,040.0	22,860.5	179.5
46	Fall River, Mass	1854	June 30, 1917	129,828	119,295	104,863	26,156.0	21,723.0	4,433.0
47	Dayton, Ohio	1841	June 30, 1917	128,939	116,577	85,333	10,637.4	10,061.4	576.0
48	Bridgeport, Conn	1836	Sept. 30, 1917	125,510	102,054	70,996	11,426.0	9,330.0	2,096.0
49	Salt Lake City, Utah	1851	June 30, 1917	121,623	92,777	53,531	32,344.3	31,632.3	712.0
50	New Bedford, Mass	1847	June 5, 1917	121,381	96,652	62,442	20,873.0	12,206.0	8,667.0
51	Nashville, Tenn	1806	June 30, 1917	118,136	110,364	80,865	11,798.1	11,543.1	255.0
52	Tacoma, Wash	1875	June 30, 1917	117,446	83,743	37,714	27,920.0	25,168.0	2,752.0
53	Houston, Tex	1839	June 30, 1917	116,878	78,800	44,633	21,288.5	21,056.3	232.2
54	Cambridge, Mass	1846	Sept. 30, 1917	114,621	104,839	91,886	4,180.8	4,014.3	166.5
55	Trenton, N. J	1792	Aug. 31, 1917	114,371	96,815	73,307	4,903.0	4,490.0	413.0
56	Lowell, Mass	1836	June 30, 1917	114,366	106,294	94,969	9,098.0	8,308.0	790.0
57	Hartford, Conn	1784	Sept. 30, 1917	113,314	98,915	79,850	11,073.1	10,162.9	910.2
58	Youngstown, Ohio	1868	June 30, 1917	112,282	79,066	44,885	15,960.0	15,760.0	200.0
59	Fort Worth, Tex	1872	Dec. 31, 1917	112,114	73,312	26,688	10,768.0	10,553.4	214.6
60	Reading, Pa	1847	June 30, 1917	111,607	96,071	78,961	5,672.0	5,664.5	7.5
61	Springfield, Mass	1852	May 31, 1917	108,441	88,926	62,059	21,180.0	19,980.0	1,200.0
62	Camden, N. J	1828	June 30, 1917	108,117	94,538	75,935	5,030.0	4,475.0	555.0
63	Albany, N. Y	1686	June 30, 1917	106,632	100,253	94,151	12,225.4	11,924.1	301.3
64	Des Moines, Iowa	1857	Sept. 30, 1917	104,665	86,368	62,139	35,309.0	34,423.0	886.0
65	Lynn, Mass	1850	June 30, 1917	104,534	89,336	68,513	7,248.0	6,943.0	305.0
66	Schenectady, N. Y	1798	June 30, 1917	103,774	72,826	31,682	5,270.1	5,141.2	128.9
67	Yonkers, N. Y	1872	June 30, 1917	103,066	79,803	47,931	11,839.2	11,439.2	400.0
68	Lawrence, Mass	1853	June 30, 1917	102,923	85,892	62,559	4,577.0	4,185.0	392.0
69	Kansas City, Kans	1886	June 30, 1917	102,096	82,331	51,418	10,591.0	10,001.0	590.0

[1] Not reported. [2] Does not include water area comprised in Mississippi River. [3] Does not include water area comprised in San Francisco Bay and Pacific Ocean.

TABLE 1.—YEAR OF INCORPORATION, DATE OF MIDDLE OF FISCAL YEAR REPORTED, POPULATION, AND AREA: 1918—Continued.

[For a list of the cities arranged alphabetically by states, with the number assigned to each, see page 11. For a text discussion of this table, see page 13.]

City number.	CITY.	Year of incorporation as a city.	Date of middle of fiscal year.	POPULATION.			AREA (ACRES), JULY 1, 1917.		
				Estimated as of middle of fiscal year.	Decennial census.		Total.	Land.	Water.
					Apr. 15, 1910.	June 1, 1900.			
	GROUP IV.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 50,000 TO 100,000 IN 1918.								
70	Oklahoma City, Okla	1891	Dec. 31, 1917	99,910	64,205	10,037	11,056.0	10,982.0	74.0
71	Duluth, Minn	1870	June 30, 1917	97,077	78,466	52,969	43,116.8	37,715.2	5,401.6
72	Wilmington, Del	1832	Dec. 31, 1917	95,921	87,411	76,508	7,116.8	4,320.0	[1] 2,796.8
73	Akron, Ohio	1836	June 30, 1917	93,604	69,067	42,728	15,232.0	14,532.0	700.0
74	Norfolk, Va	1845	Dec. 31, 1917	91,916	67,452	46,624	5,966.6	4,771.8	1,194.8
75	Elizabeth, N. J	1855	Dec. 31, 1917	89,900	73,409	52,130	6,230.0	6,191.0	39.0
76	Utica, N. Y	1832	June 30, 1917	89,272	74,419	56,383	10,554.0	10,404.0	150.0
77	Waterbury, Conn	1853	June 30, 1917	89,201	73,141	45,859	18,048.0	17,981.0	67.0
78	Somerville, Mass	1871	June 30, 1917	88,618	77,236	61,643	2,700.0	2,600.0	100.0
79	St. Joseph, Mo	1853	Oct. 17, 1917	86,871	77,403	102,979	8,880.0	8,480.0	400.0
80	Manchester, N. H	1846	June 30, 1917	79,607	70,063	56,987	21,700.0	20,520.0	1,180.0
81	Jacksonville, Fla	1822	June 30, 1917	79,065	57,699	28,429	8,700.0	6,060.0	2,640.0
82	Hoboken, N. J	1855	Oct. 31, 1917	78,694	70,324	59,364	1,220.0	830.0	390.0
83	Wilkes-Barre, Pa	1871	June 30, 1917	78,334	67,105	51,721	3,433.5	3,233.5	200.0
84	Troy, N. Y	1816	June 30, 1917	78,094	76,813	60,651	7,206.4	6,630.4	576.0
85	Fort Wayne, Ind	1839	June 30, 1917	78,014	63,933	45,115	7,281.0	7,160.0	121.0
86	East St. Louis, Ill	1865	June 30, 1917	77,312	58,547	29,655	8,939.0	8,636.0	303.0
87	Evansville, Ind	1847	June 30, 1917	76,981	69,647	59,007	5,689.0	5,577.0	112.0
88	Erie, Pa	1851	June 30, 1917	76,592	66,525	52,733	4,939.4	4,759.4	180.0
89	Passaic, N. J	1873	Dec. 31, 1917	75,845	54,773	27,777	2,087.7	2,001.7	86.0
90	Wichita, Kans	1871	June 30, 1917	73,597	52,450	24,671	13,340.0	13,210.0	130.0
91	Harrisburg, Pa	1860	June 30, 1917	73,276	64,186	50,167	5,577.4	3,485.5	2,091.9
92	Bayonne, N. J	1869	Oct. 31, 1917	72,974	55,545	32,722	3,770.0	2,680.0	1,090.0
93	Peoria, Ill	1845	June 30, 1917	72,184	66,950	56,100	6,027.5	6,027.5	.....
94	South Bend, Ind	1865	June 30, 1917	70,967	53,684	35,999	10,078.2	9,839.7	238.5
95	Johnstown, Pa	1889	June 30, 1917	70,473	55,482	35,936	3,197.3	2,997.3	200.0
96	El Paso, Tex	1873	Sept. 30, 1917	70,167	39,279	15,906	6,170.0	6,057.4	112.6
97	Savannah, Ga	1789	June 30, 1917	69,250	65,064	54,244	4,719.7	4,472.7	247.0
98	Brockton, Mass	1881	May 31, 1917	69,010	56,878	40,063	13,798.4	13,708.4	90.0
99	Sacramento, Calif	1863	June 30, 1917	68,984	44,696	29,282	8,909.0	8,774.0	135.0
100	Terre Haute, Ind	1833	June 30, 1917	67,361	58,157	36,673	5,450.0	5,378.0	72.0
101	Holyoke, Mass	1873	May 31, 1917	66,402	57,730	45,712	14,585.0	13,423.0	1,162.0
102	Allentown, Pa	1867	June 30, 1917	65,109	51,913	35,416	3,942.0	3,832.0	110.0
103	Portland, Me	1832	June 30, 1917	64,720	58,571	50,145	14,825.1	13,790.7	1,034.4
104	Springfield, Ill	1840	Aug. 31, 1917	62,873	51,678	34,159	5,532.5	5,532.5	.....
105	Canton, Ohio	1854	June 30, 1917	62,566	50,217	30,667	5,964.0	5,929.0	35.0
106	Berkeley, Calif	1878	Dec. 31, 1917	61,814	40,434	13,214	10,400.0	5,280.0	5,120.0
107	Chattanooga, Tenn	1851	Mar. 31, 1917	61,200	44,604	30,154	4,396.8	4,196.8	200.0
108	Charleston, S. C	1783	June 30, 1917	61,041	58,833	55,807	3,744.0	2,873.6	870.4
109	Pawtucket, R. I	1886	June 30, 1917	60,666	51,622	39,231	5,725.0	5,498.0	227.0
110	Altoona, Pa	1868	June 30, 1917	59,712	52,127	38,973	2,314.7	2,310.1	4.6
111	Covington, Ky	1834	June 30, 1917	59,623	53,270	42,938	3,770.0	3,767.0	3.0
112	Atlantic City, N. J	1854	June 30, 1917	59,515	46,150	27,838	10,528.0	7,362.0	3,166.0
113	Mobile, Ala	1814	Mar. 31, 1917	58,956	51,521	38,469	11,475.2	8,915.2	2,560.0
114	Sioux City, Iowa	1857	Sept. 30, 1917	58,940	47,828	33,111	28,645.0	28,020.0	625.0
115	Little Rock, Ark	1831	June 30, 1917	58,716	45,941	38,307	10,534.4	10,154.4	380.0
116	Flint, Mich	1855	Aug. 31, 1917	57,822	38,550	13,103	7,930.0	7,755.0	175.0
117	Tampa, Fla	1887	Nov. 30, 1917	57,236	37,782	15,839	7,680.0	5,760.0	1,920.0
118	Saginaw, Mich	1889	Dec. 31, 1917	56,882	50,510	42,345	8,935.0	8,750.0	185.0
119	Rockford, Ill	1852	June 30, 1917	56,739	45,401	31,051	6,233.0	6,041.0	192.0
120	San Diego, Calif	1850	June 30, 1917	56,412	39,578	17,700	50,458.1	50,458.1	.....
121	Pueblo, Colo	1873	June 30, 1917	56,084	44,395	28,157	7,303.6	7,213.6	90.0
122	Gary, Ind	1909	June 30, 1917	56,011	16,802	[2]	19,960.0	19,960.0	.....
123	New Britain, Conn	1871	Sept. 30, 1917	55,783	43,916	25,998	8,320.0	8,290.0	30.0
124	Binghamton, N. Y	1867	June 30, 1917	54,864	48,443	39,647	6,400.0	5,913.6	486.4
125	York, Pa	1887	June 30, 1917	52,770	44,750	33,708	2,250.0	2,220.0	30.0
126	Springfield, Ohio	1850	June 30, 1917	52,296	46,921	38,253	7,156.0	7,039.0	117.0
127	Malden, Mass	1882	June 30, 1917	52,243	44,404	33,664	3,080.0	3,068.0	12.0
128	Lancaster, Pa	1818	Nov. 30, 1917	51,680	47,227	41,459	2,660.0	2,630.0	30.0
129	Pasadena, Calif	1886	Dec. 31, 1917	50,962	30,201	9,117	8,460.8	8,460.8	.....
130	Kalamazoo, Mich	1884	Sept. 30, 1917	50,789	39,437	24,404	5,376.0	5,285.0	91.0
131	Augusta, Ga	1798	June 30, 1917	50,642	41,040	39,441	6,196.0	6,012.0	184.0
	GROUP V.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 30,000 TO 50,000 IN 1918.								
132	Davenport, Iowa	1851	Sept. 30, 1917	49,820	43,028	35,254	5,627.0	5,625.0	2.0
133	Topeka, Kans	1857	June 30, 1917	49,538	43,684	33,608	10,240.0	10,000.0	240.0
134	Salem, Mass	1836	June 30, 1917	49,346	43,697	35,956	5,250.0	5,100.0	150.0
135	Haverhill, Mass	1870	June 30, 1917	49,180	44,115	37,175	22,000.0	20,500.0	1,500.0
136	Huntington, W. Va	1872	Dec. 31, 1917	48,714	31,161	11,923	7,920.0	7,892.0	28.0
137	Muskogee, Okla	1898	Dec. 31, 1917	48,650	25,278	4,254	5,446.9	5,446.9	.....
138	Bay City, Mich	1865	Dec. 31, 1917	48,614	45,166	27,628	7,072.0	6,316.8	755.2
139	Chelsea, Mass	1857	June 30, 1917	48,405	32,452	34,072	1,440.0	1,260.0	180.0
140	McKeesport, Pa	1891	June 30, 1917	48,209	42,694	34,227	2,240.0	2,236.8	3.2
141	Racine, Wis	1848	June 30, 1917	47,465	38,002	29,102	3,840.0	3,750.0	90.0
142	Superior, Wis	1889	Mar. 31, 1917	46,932	40,384	31,091	27,000.0	23,400.0	3,600.0
143	Lincoln, Nebr	1871	Feb. 28, 1917	46,828	43,973	40,169	5,777.0	5,777.0	.....
144	Roanoke, Va	1884	June 30, 1917	46,282	34,874	21,495	4,940.0	4,340.0	600.0
145	Macon, Ga	1832	June 30, 1917	46,099	40,665	23,272	5,920.0	5,865.0	55.0
146	Woonsocket, R. I	1888	June 30, 1917	45,365	38,125	28,204	5,632.0	5,532.0	100.0
147	Lansing, Mich	1858	Oct. 31, 1917	45,069	31,229	16,485	6,988.0	6,718.0	270.0

[1] Includes 1,460 acres of marsh land.

[2] Not incorporated in 1900.

TABLE 1.—YEAR OF INCORPORATION, DATE OF MIDDLE OF FISCAL YEAR REPORTED, POPULATION, AND AREA: 1918—Continued.

[For a list of the cities arranged alphabetically by states, with the number assigned to each, see page 11. For a text discussion of this table, see page 13.]

City number.	CITY.	Year of incorporation as a city.	Date of middle of fiscal year.	POPULATION.			AREA (ACRES), JULY 1, 1917.		
				Estimated as of middle of fiscal year.	Decennial census.		Total.	Land.	Water.
					Apr. 15, 1910.	June 1, 1900.			
	GROUP V.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 30,000 TO 50,000 IN 1918—Continued.								
148	Montgomery, Ala.	1837	Dec. 31, 1917	44,416	38,136	30,346	4,371.2	4,371.2	.....
149	West Hoboken, N. J.	1888	June 30, 1917	44,386	35,403	23,094	546.0	546.0	.....
150	Newton, Mass.	1873	June 30, 1917	44,345	39,806	33,587	11,406.0	11,106.0	300.0
151	Butte, Mont.	1879	Oct. 31, 1917	44,268	39,165	30,470	3,325.0	3,319.0	6.0
152	Wheeling, W. Va.	1836	Dec. 31, 1917	43,797	41,641	38,878	2,050.0	1,345.0	705.0
153	East Orange, N. J.	1899	June 30, 1917	43,761	34,371	21,506	2,516.0	2,516.0	.....
154	Galveston, Tex.	1839	Aug. 31, 1917	42,781	36,981	37,789	4,989.3	4,989.3	.....
155	Perth Amboy, N. J.	1871	June 30, 1917	42,646	32,121	17,699	3,997.0	2,958.0	1,039.0
156	Fitchburg, Mass.	1872	May 31, 1917	42,366	37,826	31,531	18,163.0	17,963.0	200.0
157	Lexington, Ky.	1832	June 30, 1917	41,997	35,099	26,369	3,210.0	3,210.0	.....
158	New Castle, Pa.	1869	June 30, 1917	41,915	36,280	28,339	5,915.0	5,815.0	100.0
159	Chester, Pa.	1866	June 30, 1917	41,857	38,537	33,988	3,000.0	2,985.0	15.0
160	Decatur, Ill.	1856	Oct. 31, 1917	41,829	31,140	20,754	4,506.2	4,499.6	6.6
161	Springfield, Mo.	1855	Dec. 31, 1917	41,583	35,201	23,267	5,039.1	5,037.1	2.0
162	Hamilton, Ohio.	1854	June 30, 1917	41,338	35,279	23,914	3,460.0	3,320.0	140.0
163	Charlotte, N. C.	1816	Oct. 31, 1917	41,149	34,014	18,091	8,192.0	8,167.0	25.0
164	Portsmouth, Va.	1858	June 30, 1917	40,693	33,190	17,427	1,680.0	1,545.0	135.0
165	Everett, Mass.	1892	June 30, 1917	40,160	33,484	24,336	2,311.0	2,076.0	235.0
166	Dubuque, Iowa.	1840	Aug. 31, 1917	40,133	38,494	36,297	8,320.0	7,360.0	960.0
167	San Jose, Calif.	1850	May 31, 1917	39,734	28,946	21,500	5,549.6	5,399.6	150.0
168	Pittsfield, Mass.	1891	June 30, 1917	39,678	32,121	21,766	27,155.2	27,155.2	.....
169	New Rochelle, N. Y.	1899	June 30, 1917	39,192	28,867	14,720	6,495.0	6,400.0	95.0
170	Quincy, Mass.	1889	June 30, 1917	39,022	32,642	23,899	18,000.0	10,736.0	7,264.0
171	Colorado Springs, Colo.	1878	June 30, 1917	38,965	29,078	21,085	5,895.8	5,895.8	.....
172	Knoxville, Tenn.	1815	Mar. 31, 1917	38,958	36,346	32,637	2,541.0	2,541.0	.....
173	Joliet, Ill.	1852	June 30, 1917	38,549	34,670	29,353	2,520.0	2,430.0	90.0
174	Niagara Falls, N. Y.	1892	June 30, 1917	38,466	30,445	19,457	6,970.0	5,900.0	1,070.0
175	Mount Vernon, N. Y.	1892	Oct. 31, 1917	38,318	30,919	21,228	2,694.4	2,644.4	50.0
176	Elmira, N. Y.	1864	June 30, 1917	38,272	37,176	35,672	4,747.0	4,546.0	201.0
177	Lorain, Ohio.	1894	June 30, 1917	38,266	28,883	16,028	6,235.0	6,115.0	120.0
178	Cedar Rapids, Iowa.	1850	Sept. 30, 1917	38,214	32,811	25,656	8,397.0	7,909.0	488.0
179	Amsterdam, N. Y.	1885	June 30, 1917	38,043	31,267	20,929	3,732.0	3,485.0	247.0
180	Auburn, N. Y.	1848	Dec. 31, 1917	38,042	34,668	30,345	5,440.0	5,390.0	50.0
181	Jamestown, N. Y.	1886	Aug. 31, 1917	37,573	31,297	22,892	5,455.6	5,396.6	59.0
182	Waterloo, Iowa.	1868	Sept. 30, 1917	37,344	26,693	12,580	8,687.0	8,287.0	400.0
183	Everett, Wash.	1893	June 30, 1917	37,205	24,814	7,838	6,400.0	4,480.0	1,920.0
184	Shreveport, La.	1839	June 30, 1917	37,064	28,015	16,013	7,020.0	6,720.0	300.0
185	Fresno, Calif.	1885	Dec. 31, 1917	36,992	24,892	12,470	3,913.0	3,913.0	.....
186	Quincy, Ill.	1839	Oct. 31, 1917	36,843	36,587	36,252	5,225.6	3,799.6	1,426.0
187	Boise, Idaho.	1866	Oct. 31, 1917	36,653	17,358	5,957	3,040.2	3,030.9	9.3
188	Lima, Ohio.	1871	June 30, 1917	36,639	30,508	21,723	4,972.0	4,937.0	35.0
189	Taunton, Mass.	1864	May 31, 1917	36,583	34,259	31,036	31,264.0	28,320.0	2,944.0
190	Oshkosh, Wis.	1853	Mar. 31, 1917	36,428	33,062	28,284	5,446.4	5,036.8	409.6
191	Stockton, Calif.	1850	June 30, 1917	36,209	23,253	17,506	5,212.0	5,141.0	71.0
192	Jackson, Mich.	1843	June 30, 1917	35,996	31,433	25,180	5,760.0	5,653.0	107.0
193	Austin, Tex.	1839	June 30, 1917	35,612	29,860	22,258	10,561.0	8,282.0	2,279.0
194	Columbia, S. C.	1805	June 30, 1917	35,165	26,319	21,108	3,981.0	3,831.0	150.0
195	Aurora, Ill.	1857	June 30, 1917	34,795	29,807	24,147	4,420.0	4,245.0	175.0
196	Bellingham, Wash.	1903	June 30, 1917	34,362	24,298	11,062	13,287.0	11,996.0	1,291.0
197	Waco, Tex.	1856	Sept. 30, 1917	34,172	26,425	20,686	6,650.0	6,440.0	210.0
198	Williamsport, Pa.	1866	June 30, 1917	34,123	31,860	28,757	5,011.2	4,537.6	473.6
199	Highland Park, Mich.	1918	June 30, 1917	33,859	4,120	427	1,840.0	1,840.0	.....
200	Orange, N. J.	1872	June 30, 1917	33,636	29,630	24,141	1,400.0	1,400.0	.....
201	Lynchburg, Va.	1805	July 31, 1917	33,543	29,494	18,891	3,059.2	2,924.8	134.4
202	Brookline, Mass.	1705	June 30, 1917	33,526	27,792	19,935	4,363.0	4,327.0	36.0
203	Winston-Salem, N. C.	1913	Oct. 31, 1917	33,509	22,700	13,650	3,840.0	3,840.0	.....
204	Joplin, Mo.	1873	Dec. 31, 1917	33,492	32,073	26,023	9,068.0	9,068.0	.....
205	Tulsa, Okla.	1903	Dec. 31, 1917	33,474	18,182	1,390	2,914.9	2,848.5	66.4
206	Kenosha, Wis.	1850	Oct. 31, 1917	33,252	21,371	11,606	2,740.0	2,720.0	20.0
207	Danville, Ill.	1867	Oct. 31, 1917	33,205	27,871	16,354	6,400.0	6,000.0	400.0
208	Ogden, Utah.	1861	June 30, 1917	32,343	25,580	16,313	10,646.5	10,646.5	.....
209	Newport, Ky.	1850	June 30, 1917	32,133	30,309	28,301	891.0	771.0	120.0
210	Norristown, Pa.	1812	June 30, 1917	31,969	27,875	22,265	2,265.0	2,265.0	.....
211	Council Bluffs, Iowa.	1853	Sept. 30, 1917	31,927	29,292	25,802	12,544.0	11,532.8	1,011.2
212	La Crosse, Wis.	1856	June 30, 1917	31,833	30,417	28,895	6,640.1	6,089.5	550.6
213	Stamford, Conn.	1893	July 9, 1917	31,832	25,138	15,997	5,121.0	4,480.0	641.0
214	Charleston, W. Va.	1818	Dec. 31, 1917	31,620	22,996	11,099	3,820.0	3,520.0	300.0
215	Zanesville, Ohio.	1814	June 30, 1917	31,320	28,026	23,538	4,239.0	4,047.0	192.0
216	Madison, Wis.	1853	June 30, 1917	31,315	25,531	19,164	17,285.8	4,076.8	13,209.0
217	Waltham, Mass.	1884	July 31, 1917	31,048	27,834	23,481	8,678.0	7,950.0	728.0
218	Easton, Pa.	1887	June 30, 1917	30,854	28,523	25,238	2,335.0	2,190.0	145.0
219	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	1854	June 30, 1917	30,786	27,936	24,029	2,029.0	1,782.0	247.0
220	Jackson, Miss.	1833	Mar. 31, 1917	30,762	21,262	7,816	5,640.0	5,540.0	100.0
221	Wilmington, N. C.	1866	Nov. 30, 1917	30,612	25,748	20,976	4,150.0	3,534.0	616.0
222	Newport, R. I.	1784	June 28, 1917	30,585	27,149	22,441	4,185.0	3,958.0	227.0
223	Watertown, N. Y.	1869	May 31, 1917	30,361	26,730	21,696	5,480.0	5,360.0	120.0
224	Battle Creek, Mich.	1859	Oct. 31, 1917	30,329	25,267	18,563	3,866.0	3,678.0	188.0
225	Newark, Ohio.	1860	June 30, 1917	30,317	25,404	18,157	3,120.0	3,120.0	.....
226	East Chicago, Ind.	1893	June 30, 1917	30,286	19,098	3,411	6,493.0	6,396.0	97.0
227	Green Bay, Wis.	1854	June 30, 1917	30,017	25,236	18,684	8,393.2	8,169.3	223.9

TABLE 2.—DATE OF CLOSE OF YEAR REPORTED, MARKET ADMINISTRATION, NUMBER AND KINDS OF MUNICIPAL MARKETS, AND NUMBER OF MARKET EMPLOYEES: 1918.

[Cities not reporting municipal markets are omitted. For a list of the cities arranged alphabetically by states, with the number assigned to each, see page 11. For a text discussion of this table, see page 13.]

City number.	CITY.	Date of close of year reported.	Market administration. (Title of official, board, etc.)	MUNICIPAL MARKETS.							
				Number classified by—							Market employees (number).
				Total number.	Type.			Character of business.			
					Open.	Inclosed.	Open and inclosed.	Wholesale.	Retail.	Wholesale and retail.	
	Grand total			237	141	57	39	14	174	49	540
	Group I			49	23	17	9	5	37	7	222
	Group II			41	22	12	7	.....	34	7	95
	Group III			44	28	9	7	7	23	14	111
	Group IV			53	36	8	9	2	42	9	65
	Group V			50	32	11	7	.....	38	12	47
	GROUP I.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 500,000 AND OVER IN 1918.										
1	New York, N. Y	Aug. 31, 1918	Commissioner of public markets	9	1	7	1	3	6	.....	69
2	Chicago, Ill	Dec. 31, 1917	City comptroller and commissioner of public works	3	2	1	.....	.....	2	1	5
3	Philadelphia, Pa	Dec. 31, 1917	Chief of bureau of city property	2	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	5
4	St. Louis, Mo	Apr. 8, 1918	City comptroller	4	.....	2	2	.....	4	.....	10
5	Boston, Mass	Jan. 31, 1918	Superintendent of markets	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....	3	9
6	Cleveland, Ohio	Dec. 31, 1917	Commissioner of parks and public grounds	4	1	.....	3	.....	3	1	29
7	Detroit, Mich	June 30, 1918	Commissioner of public works	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	8
8	Baltimore, Md	Dec. 31, 1917	City comptroller	11	9	1	1	1	10	.....	27
9	Pittsburgh, Pa	Dec. 31, 1917	Director of department of public works	6	2	4	.....	1	5	.....	54
10	Los Angeles, Calif	June 30, 1918	Superintendent of municipal market department	5	5	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	6
	GROUP II.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 300,000 TO 500,000 IN 1918.										
11	Buffalo, N. Y	Apr. 1, 1918	Commissioner of public safety	4	.....	1	3	.....	4	.....	22
13	Milwaukee, Wis	Dec. 31, 1917	Sealer of weights and measures and superintendent of markets.	5	5	.....	.....	.....	4	1	2
14	Newark, N. J	Dec. 31, 1917	Director of department of parks and public property	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	17
15	Cincinnati, Ohio	Dec. 31, 1917	Superintendent of public property	4	1	3	.....	.....	2	2	11
16	New Orleans, La	Dec. 31, 1917	Commissioner of public property	19	13	6	.....	.....	19	.....	16
18	Washington, D. C	June 30, 1918	Superintendent of weights and measures and markets.	5	1	2	2	.....	3	2	17
19	Seattle, Wash	Dec. 31, 1917	City health commissioner	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3
21	Kansas City, Mo	Apr. 15, 1918	Finance committee, city council	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	5
22	Portland, Oreg	Nov. 30, 1917	Commission of public officers	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2
	GROUP III.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 100,000 TO 300,000 IN 1918.										
23	Indianapolis, Ind	Dec. 31, 1917	Board of public safety	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	10
24	Denver, Colo	Dec. 31, 1917	Board of health and charities	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2
25	Rochester, N. Y	Dec. 31, 1917	Commissioner of public works	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	8
27	St. Paul, Minn	Dec. 31, 1917	Commissioner of public utilities	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3
29	Columbus, Ohio	Dec. 31, 1917	Director of public service	5	1	4	.....	1	4	.....	11
31	Toledo, Ohio	Dec. 31, 1917	Director of public service	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	5
33	Birmingham, Ala	Nov. 30, 1917	Commissioner of public safety	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2
34	Omaha, Nebr	Dec. 31, 1917	Superintendent, department of accounts and finance	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
35	Worcester, Mass	Nov. 30, 1917	City council	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
36	Richmond, Va	Jan. 31, 1918	Administrative board	2	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	8
37	Syracuse, N. Y	Dec. 31, 1917	Commissioner of public works	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2	6
38	Spokane, Wash	Dec. 31, 1917	Commissioner of public affairs	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
39	New Haven, Conn	Nov. 1, 1917	Sealer of weights and measures	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
40	Memphis, Tenn	Dec. 31, 1917	Commissioner of grounds, utilities, and buildings	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2
43	Grand Rapids, Mich	Mar. 31, 1918	Director of public service	2	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	5
45	San Antonio, Tex	May 31, 1918	Commissioner of parks and public buildings	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	8
46	Fall River, Mass	Dec. 31, 1917	Board of health	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
47	Dayton, Ohio	Dec. 31, 1917	Director of public service	4	2	2	.....	1	3	.....	3
49	Salt Lake City, Utah	Oct. 20, 1917	Commissioner of public safety	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3
51	Nashville, Tenn	Dec. 31, 1917	Commissioner of finance, lights, and market house	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	5
52	Tacoma, Wash	Dec. 31, 1917	Commissioner of health and sanitation	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
53	Houston, Tex	Dec. 31, 1917	Tax land commissioner and superintendent of markets.	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	9
54	Cambridge, Mass	Dec. 26, 1917	Mayor	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	4
56	Lowell, Mass	Dec. 31, 1917									
57	Hartford, Conn	Mar. 31, 1918	Health department	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
61	Springfield, Mass	Nov. 30, 1917	Municipal market commission	3	3	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....
63	Albany, N. Y	Dec. 31, 1917	Commissioner of public works	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2
64	Des Moines, Iowa	Mar. 31, 1918	Commissioner of finance	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2
65	Lynn, Mass	Dec. 31, 1917	Board of control	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	7
66	Schenectady, N. Y	Dec. 31, 1917	Commissioner of public works	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
68	Lawrence, Mass	Dec. 31, 1917		1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2
				1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
	GROUP IV.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 50,000 TO 100,000 IN 1918.										
70	Oklahoma City, Okla	June 30, 1918	Commissioner of public affairs	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
71	Duluth, Minn	Dec. 31, 1917	Commissioner of public affairs	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1
72	Wilmington, Del	Apr. 30, 1918	Street and sewer department	8	8	.....	.....	1	5	2	1
73	Akron, Ohio	Dec. 31, 1917	Superintendent of parks, public buildings, and grounds.	2	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	2
4	Norfolk, Va	June 30, 1918	City manager	2	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	5

TABLE 2.—DATE OF CLOSE OF YEAR REPORTED, MARKET ADMINISTRATION, NUMBER AND KINDS OF MUNICIPAL MARKETS, AND NUMBER OF MARKET EMPLOYEES: 1918—Continued.

[Cities not reporting municipal markets are omitted. For a list of the cities arranged alphabetically by states, with the number assigned to each, see page 11. For a text discussion of this table, see page 13.]

City number.	CITY.	Date of close of year reported.	Market administration. (Title of official, board, etc.)	MUNICIPAL MARKETS.							Market employees (number).
				Total number.	Number classified by—						
					Type.			Character of business.			
					Open.	Inclosed.	Open and inclosed.	Wholesale.	Retail.	Wholesale and retail.	
GROUP IV.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 50,000 TO 100,000 IN 1918—Continued.											
75	Elizabeth, N. J.	June 30, 1918	Board of public works	1	1				1		1
76	Utica, N. Y.	Dec. 31, 1917	Commissioner of public works	4	4				4		
79	St. Joseph, Mo.	Apr. 15, 1918	Board of public works	2		1	1		1	1	2
83	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	Jan. 7, 1918	Commissioner and superintendent of streets, sewers, and drains.	1	1				1		1
84	Troy, N. Y.	Dec. 31, 1917	Superintendent of public market	1	1			1			4
85	Fort Wayne, Ind.	Dec. 31, 1917	Board of public safety	1	1				1		1
87	Evansville, Ind.	Dec. 31, 1917	Board of public safety	2	1		1		2		6
89	Passaic, N. J.	June 30, 1918	Commissioner of public safety	1	1				1		
93	Peoria, Ill.	Dec. 31, 1917	Market committee of city council	1		1			1		1
94	South Bend, Ind.	Dec. 31, 1917	Board of public safety	1			1		1		2
95	Johnstown, Pa.	Jan. 7, 1918	Superintendent of parks and public property	1	1				1		1
97	Savannah, Ga.	Dec. 31, 1917	Committee of city council	1			1			1	10
99	Sacramento, Calif.	Dec. 31, 1917	Commissioner of public health and safety	1	1				1		
103	Portland, Me.	Dec. 31, 1917		1	1				1		
105	Canton, Ohio	Dec. 31, 1917	Director of public service	1			1		1		1
107	Chattanooga, Tenn.	Sept. 30, 1917	Commissioner of public utilities and buildings	1			1		1		4
108	Charleston, S. C.	Dec. 31, 1917	Board of market commissioners	1			1		1		4
110	Altoona, Pa.	Jan. 7, 1918	License tax officer	1			1		1		1
111	Covington, Ky.	Dec. 31, 1917	Commissioner of public property	3	2	1			3		1
113	Mobile, Ala.	Sept. 30, 1917	City commissioner	2		2			2		5
117	Tampa, Fla.	May 31, 1918	Committee of city council	1	1				1		1
118	Saginaw, Mich.	June 30, 1918	Commissioner of public works	1	1				1		1
119	Rockford, Ill.	Dec. 31, 1917	Committee of city council	1	1				1		1
122	Gary, Ind.	Dec. 31, 1917	Board of public works	1	1				1		1
124	Binghamton, N. Y.	Dec. 31, 1917	Commissioner of public works	1	1				1		
125	York, Pa.	Jan. 7, 1918	Market master	1	1				1		1
126	Springfield, Ohio	Dec. 31, 1917	City manager	1			1		1		3
128	Lancaster, Pa.	May 31, 1918	Committee of city council	2	1	1			2		3
130	Kalamazoo, Mich.	Mar. 31, 1918	Commissioner of public service	1	1					1	
GROUP V.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 30,000 TO 50,000 IN 1918.											
134	Salem, Mass.	Dec. 31, 1917	Board of control	1	1				1		
136	Huntington, W. Va.	June 30, 1918	Commissioner of streets, public buildings, and grounds.	1			1			1	1
141	Racine, Wis.	Dec. 31, 1917	Committee of common council	3	2	1			3		
144	Roanoke, Va.	Dec. 31, 1917	City council	1			1		1		3
147	Lansing, Mich.	Apr. 30, 1918	Mayor	1	1				1		1
152	Wheeling, W. Va.	June 30, 1918	City manager	1			1			1	1
155	Perth Amboy, N. J.	Dec. 31, 1917	Superintendent of weights and measures	1	1				1		
157	Lexington, Ky.	Dec. 31, 1917	Commissioner of public property	1		1			1		1
158	New Castle, Pa.	Jan. 7, 1918	Chief of police	1	1				1		
162	Hamilton, Ohio	Dec. 31, 1917	City council	1	1				1		1
164	Portsmouth, Va.	Dec. 31, 1917	City manager	2		2			2		3
166	Dubuque, Iowa	May 4, 1918	Committee on markets	1	1					1	2
167	San Jose, Calif.	Nov. 30, 1918	License collector	1	1				1		
170	Quincy, Mass.	Nov. 17, 1917	Committee on food production and conservation	1	1				1		4
172	Knoxville, Tenn.	Sept. 30, 1917	City commissioner	1			1			1	5
174	Niagara Falls, N. Y.	Dec. 31, 1917	Commissioner of public works	1	1				1		1
176	Elmira, N. Y.	Dec. 31, 1917	Common council	1	1				1		2
178	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	Mar. 31, 1918	Commissioner of public safety	1	1					1	1
180	Auburn, N. Y.	Nov. 1, 1917	Mayor and council	1	1				1		1
181	Jamestown, N. Y.	Feb. 28, 1918	Board of estimate and review	1		1			1		2
182	Waterloo, Iowa	Nov. 1, 1917	Police department	1	1				1		
184	Shreveport, La.	Nov. 30, 1917	Commissioner of public utilities	1	1				1		1
185	Fresno, Calif.	June 30, 1918	Mayor	1			1			1	2
188	Lima, Ohio	Mar. 31, 1918	Director of public service	1	1					1	
191	Stockton, Calif.	Dec. 31, 1917	City council	1						1	1
192	Jackson, Mich.	Dec. 31, 1917	City manager	1	1				1		
194	Columbia, S. C.	Dec. 31, 1917		1	1				1		1
195	Aurora, Ill.	Dec. 31, 1917	Market committee of city council	2	2				2		2
198	Williamsport, Pa.	Jan. 7, 1918	Commissioner of public grounds and buildings	1	1				1		
200	Orange, N. J.	Dec. 31, 1917	Commissioner of public affairs	1		1			1		2
201	Lynchburg, Va.	Jan. 31, 1918	Board of markets	2		2			2		1
203	Winston-Salem, N. C.	Dec. 31, 1917	Market committee	1		1				1	2
204	Joplin, Mo.	June 30, 1918	Commissioner of public property and public utilities	1	1				1		1
205	Tulsa, Okla.	June 30, 1918	Commissioner of streets and public property	1		1				1	1
210	Norristown, Pa.	Dec. 31, 1917	Market committee of town council	1	1					1	1
211	Council Bluffs, Iowa	Mar. 31, 1918	Finance committee of city council	1	1				1		
212	La Crosse, Wis.	Dec. 31, 1917	Board of public works	1			1		1		2
215	Zanesville, Ohio	Dec. 31, 1917	Director of public service	2	1		1		2		
216	Madison, Wis.	Dec. 31, 1917	Committee of city council	1	1				1		
217	Waltham, Mass.	Jan. 31, 1918									
218	Easton, Pa.	Dec. 31, 1917	Superintendent of department of public safety	1	1				1		
221	Wilmington, N. C.	May 31, 1918	Department of public affairs	1		1			1		1
223	Watertown, N. Y.	Nov. 30, 1917		1	1				1		
227	Green Bay, Wis.	Dec. 31, 1917	Sealer of weights and measures	1	1				1		

[1] Operated as an open market in summer and as an inclosed market in winter.

TABLE 3.—OPEN MUNICIPAL MARKETS: 1918.

[Cities not reporting open municipal markets are omitted. For a list of the cities arranged alphabetically by states, with the number assigned to each, see page 11. For a text discussion of this table, see page 15.]

City number	CITY AND NAME OF MARKET.	Year established.	Title of official in charge.	Character of business.	Market area inside property lines (square feet).	Market located along street curb (linear feet).	Market area covered by shed (square feet).	STANDING SPACES IN MARKET. Open air (number).	STANDING SPACES IN MARKET. Under sheds (number).
	Grand total				3,976,836	103,778	1,183,467	17,578	8,238
	Group I				1,074,069	20,820	536,794	4,322	4,130
	Group II				449,700	14,670	228,270	2,923	1,833
	Group III				1,637,058	17,330	270,760	4,881	1,458
	Group IV				180,344	32,563	96,270	3,689	409
	Group V				635,665	18,395	51,373	1,763	408
	GROUP I.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 500,000 AND OVER IN 1918.								
1	New York, N. Y.:								
	Gansevoort	1879	Deputy commissioner	Wholesale	127,270			300	
	Wallabout Wagon[1]	1884	Deputy commissioner	Wholesale	166,500			440	
2	Chicago, Ill.:								
	Maxwell Street	1912	Market master	Retail		1,745		300	
	Randolph Street	1881	Market master	Wholesale and retail		1,481		400	
3	Philadelphia, Pa.:								
	North Second Street[1]	1785	Market master	Retail	10,500		10,500		120
	South Second Street[1]	1745	Market master	Retail	16,200		16,200		198
4	St. Louis, Mo.:								
	Biddle[1]	1845	Market master	Retail	3,000	1,000	3,000	100	50
	Soulard[1]	1833	Market master	Retail	36,000		36,000		300
5	Boston, Mass.:								
	South Market Street	1826	Superintendent of markets	Wholesale and retail		[2]		105	
6	Cleveland, Ohio:								
	Broadway[1]	1878	Superintendent of markets, weights, and measures.	Retail	5,000		4,950		28
	Central[1]	1868	Superintendent of markets, weights, and measures.	Retail	5,390		5,390		109
	Farmers'	1878	Superintendent of markets, weights, and measures.	Wholesale and retail		5,000		461	
	West Side[1]	1913	Superintendent of markets, weights, and measures.	Retail	19,000		14,442	35	113
7	Detroit, Mich.:								
	Eastern	1890	Commissioner of public works	Wholesale and retail	158,138		67,184		252
	Western	1891	Commissioner of public works	Wholesale and retail	67,359		43,996		158
8	Baltimore, Md.:								
	Belair	1846	Assistant market master	Retail	[3] 49,200	1,760	49,200	389	445
	Canton	1859	Assistant market master	Retail	[3] 11,100		11,100		92
	Center[1]	1773	Assistant market master	Wholesale	62,220		5,760		28
	Cross Street	1845	Assistant market master	Retail	[3] 30,160	1,030	30,160	212	257
	Fells Point	1785	Assistant market master	Retail	[3] 37,450	500	37,450	124	436
	Hanover	1784	Assistant market master	Retail	30,400	824	26,600	135	256
	Hollins	1835	Assistant market master	Retail	[3] 13,600	2,000	13,600	332	181
	Lafayette	1870	Assistant market master	Retail	38,250	1,200	32,250	236	222
	Lexington	1804	Assistant superintendent of markets and assistant market master.	Retail	[3] 61,500	4,280	61,500	753	480
	Northeast	1880	Assistant market master	Retail	[3] 38,400		38,400		213
9	Pittsburgh, Pa.:								
	Adams	1833	Clerk of market	Retail	12,000		480		[4]
	Monongahela Wharf	1906	Wharf market clerk	Wholesale	54,000		7,200		[4]
10	Los Angeles, Calif.:								
	Breed Street	1914	Attendant	Retail	5,040		5,040		40
	Daly Street[5]	1914	Attendant	Retail	5,040		5,040		40
	Hollywood	1914	Attendant	Retail	4,800		4,800		50
	Jefferson Street[5]	1914	Attendant	Retail	1,512		1,512		12
	Vermont Avenue	1914	Attendant	Retail	5,040		5,040		50
	GROUP II.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 300,000 TO 500,000 IN 1918.								
11	Buffalo, N. Y.:								
	Broadway[1]	1883	Assistant superintendent	Retail		600	7,000	465	103
	Elk Street[1]	1848	Assistant superintendent	Retail	39,000			330	
	Washington[1]	1863	Superintendent of markets	Retail		735	7,700	75	185
13	Milwaukee, Wis.:								
	Center Street	1916	Policeman	Retail	9,000			30	
	Central	1906	Market master	Wholesale and retail	85,800		20,700	192	83
	North Side Curb	1916	Policeman	Retail		320		50	
	Second and National	1916	Policeman	Retail	9,600			67	
	South Side	1913	Policeman	Retail	12,000			98	
14	Newark, N. J.:								
	Center[1]	1891	Market clerk	Wholesale	65,000			250	
15	Cincinnati, Ohio:								
	Court Street	[6]	Assistant market master	Retail		10,000		1,000	
16	New Orleans, La.:								
	Claiborne	[6]	Commissary	Retail	5,400		5,400		20
	Ewing	[6]	Commissary	Retail	3,600		3,600		18
	Guillotte	[6]	Commissary	Retail	1,600		1,600		12
	Lautenschlaeger	[6]	Commissary	Retail	4,500		4,500		20
	Magazine	[6]	Commissary	Retail	20,000		20,000		84
	Mehle	[6]	Commissary	Retail	3,600		3,600		28
	Memory	[6]	Commissary	Retail	3,000		3,000		20
	Poydras	[6]	Commissary	Retail	18,000		18,000		60
	St. John's	[6]	Commissary	Retail	2,400		2,400		24
	St. Mary's	[6]	Commissary	Retail	2,400		2,400		20
	Second Street	[6]	Commissary	Retail	5,000		5,000		25
	Soraparu	[6]	Commissary	Retail	2,400		2,400		21
	Treme	[6]	Commissary	Retail	16,000		16,000		114

[1] Connected with an inclosed market.
[2] Street space, 102 feet wide by 470 feet long.
[3] Area covered by permanent shed located in streets and locally considered outside the property lines.
[4] Not specified.
[5] Discontinued July 1, 1918.
[6] Not reported.

TABLE 3.—OPEN MUNICIPAL MARKETS: 1918—Continued.

[Cities not reporting open municipal markets are omitted. For a list of the cities arranged alphabetically by states, with the number assigned to each, see page 11. For a text discussion of this table, see page 15.]

City number.	CITY AND NAME OF MARKET.	Year established.	Title of official in charge.	Character of business.	Market area inside property lines (square feet).	Market located along street curb (linear feet).	Market area covered by shed (square feet).	STANDING SPACES IN MARKET.	
								Open air (number).	Under sheds (number).
GROUP II.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 300,000 TO 500,000 IN 1918—Continued.									
18	Washington, D. C.:								
	Eastern [1]	1872	Market master	Retail		275		40	
	Farmers' Produce	1870	Market master	Wholesale and retail	81,400		54,990		420
	Western [1]	1872	Market master	Retail		320		40	
19	Seattle, Wash.: Pike Place	1907	Market master	Retail	7,600	1,420	7,600	286	68
21	Kansas City, Mo.: City [1]	1838	Market master	Wholesale and retail	52,400		31,380		319
22	Portland, Oreg.: Carroll Public	1914	Market master	Retail		1,000	11,000		189
GROUP III.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 100,000 TO 300,000 IN 1918.									
23	Indianapolis, Ind.: Central [1]	1880	Market master	Retail		2,000		180	
24	Denver, Colo.: City [1]	1889	Market master	Wholesale and retail	127,477		58,080	270	280
25	Rochester, N. Y.: Public	1904	Market master	Wholesale and retail	422,532		50,400	880	320
27	St. Paul, Minn.: City	1902	Market master	Wholesale and retail	113,126		42,320	60	322
29	Columbus, Ohio: Producers'	1917	Superintendent of markets	Wholesale		900		135	
31	Toledo, Ohio: Erie Street	1912	Commissioner of markets	Wholesale	94,800		94,800		245
33	Birmingham, Ala.: Curb	1917	Administrator	Wholesale and retail		800		101	
34	Omaha, Nebr.: City	1896	Market master	Wholesale and retail		325		35	
35	Worcester, Mass.: Salem Square	1916	City council	Wholesale	[2] 10,000			20	
37	Syracuse, N. Y.:								
	North Side [1]	1898	Custodian	Wholesale and retail	30,000		1,800	225	25
	South Side	1914	Custodian	Wholesale and retail	120,000			500	
38	Spokane, Wash.: City or Second Avenue	1915	Market master	Retail		150		25	
39	New Haven, Conn.: Public	1917	Market master	Wholesale and retail		2,640		193	
40	Memphis, Tenn.: City [1]	1897	Market master	Wholesale	22,720			108	
43	Grand Rapids, Mich.:								
	City Wholesale	1896	Market master	Wholesale	275,000		5,360	647	38
	City Retail	1917	Market master	Retail		165		35	
45	San Antonio, Tex.: City [1]	1901	Market master	Wholesale and retail	58,320			110	
46	Fall River, Mass.: Curb	1916		Retail		1,250		[3]	
47	Dayton, Ohio:								
	Central Curb	1878	Market master	Retail		4,800		600	
	Wholesale Curb	1878	Market master	Wholesale		1,600		160	
49	Salt Lake City, Utah: Municipal [4]	1917	Market master	Retail	87,120		3,600		120
51	Nashville, Tenn.: City [1]	[5]	Commissioner of finance, lights, and market house.	Wholesale and retail	12,000			[3]	
52	Tacoma, Wash.: City Public	1908	Market and food inspector	Retail		300		27	
54	Cambridge, Mass.:								
	Public (Cambridge Field)	1917	Superintendent of public markets	Retail	6,000			[3]	
	Public (Central Square)	1917	Superintendent of public markets	Retail	12,500			[3]	
56	Lowell, Mass.: Curb	1917		Retail		300		[3]	
57	Hartford, Conn.:								
	Brook Street Curb	1917	Food inspector (health department)	Retail		100		12	
	Municipal Public	1912	Food inspector (health department)	Wholesale and retail	76,230			124	
	Ward Street Curb	1917	Food inspector (health department)	Retail		200		25	
61	Springfield, Mass.: Municipal	1917	Market master	Wholesale and retail	28,900			90	
63	Albany, N. Y.: Center	1888	Inspector of markets	Wholesale and retail	60,333			48	
64	Des Moines, Iowa: City [1]	1913	Market master	Retail	14,400		14,400		108
65	Lynn, Mass.: Public	1917	Hawkers and peddlers board of control	Retail		200		60	
66	Schenectady, N. Y.: Public	1913	Secretary to the commissioner of public works.	Wholesale	65,600			211	
68	Lawrence, Mass.: Curb	[5]		Wholesale		1,600		[3]	

[1] Connected with an inclosed market.
[2] Located on Salem Square.
[3] Not specified.
[4] Discontinued.
[5] Not reported.

TABLE 3.—OPEN MUNICIPAL MARKETS: 1918—Continued.

[Cities not reporting open municipal markets are omitted. For a list of the cities arranged alphabetically by states, with the number assigned to each, see page 11. For a text discussion of this table, see page 15.]

City number.	CITY AND NAME OF MARKET.	Year established.	Title of official in charge.	Character of business.	Market area inside property lines (square feet).	Market located along street curb (linear feet).	Market area covered by shed (square feet).	STANDING SPACES IN MARKET.	
								Open air (number).	Under sheds (number).
GROUP IV.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 50,000 TO 100,000 IN 1918.									
70	Oklahoma City, Okla.:								
	City	1912		Wholesale and retail		1,200		150	
71	Duluth, Minn.:								
	City Public	1908	Mayor	Retail	4,800		2,016	8	12
	West Duluth	1907	Storehouse keeper of the board of public works.	Retail	9,250		1,520		10
72	Wilmington, Del.:								
	Fish Curbstone	(1)	Clerk of the market	Retail		450		75	
	Flower Curbstone	(1)	Clerk of the market	Retail		400		20	
	Fruit and Grain Curbstone	(1)	Clerk of the market	Wholesale and retail		1,100		150	
	Hucksters' Curbstone	(1)	Clerk of the market	Retail		(2)		(2)	
	King Street	1861	Clerk of the market	Retail		2,700		430	
	Madison Street	1861	Clerk of the market	Retail		2,000		300	
	Truckers' Wholesale Curbstone	(1)	Clerk of the market	Wholesale		600		60	
	Wharf	(1)	Clerk of the market	Wholesale and retail		(3)		(2)	
73	Akron, Ohio:								
	Street	1900	Superintendent of market	Wholesale and retail		4,000		375	
74	Norfolk, Va.:								
	Vegetable	1889	Superintendent, bureau of markets	Retail	40,550	480	28,800	218	82
75	Elizabeth, N. J.:								
	Farmers' Public	1917	Supervisor of market	Retail		1,800		257	
76	Utica, N. Y.:								
	Albany Square	1917	Commissioner of public works	Retail		400		15	
	Jay Street	1917	Commissioner of public works	Retail		400		15	
	Leah Street	1917	Commissioner of public works	Retail		400		13	
	Varick Street	1917	Commissioner of public works	Retail		250		8	
79	St. Joseph, Mo.:								
	Market House [4]	1875	Market master	Wholesale and retail		1,200		97	
83	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.:								
	Curb	1888	Policeman	Retail		3,500		(2)	
84	Troy, N. Y.:								
	Public	1900	Superintendent of public market	Wholesale	38,000			138	
85	Fort Wayne, Ind.:								
	Barr Street	1850	Market master	Retail	25,984	464	17,632	200	112
87	Evansville, Ind.:								
	Fourth Street	1875	Market master	Retail		500		60	
	Willard [4]	1917	Market master	Retail	10,400		10,400		84
89	Passaic, N. J.:								
	City	1917	Sealer of weights and measures	Retail		600		30	
94	South Bend, Ind.:								
	Colfax Avenue Public [4]	1911	City sealer	Retail		730		90	
95	Johnstown, Pa.:								
	Curb	1892	Market master	Retail		545		70	
97	Savannah, Ga.:								
	City [4]	1872	Clerk of market	Retail		724		105	
99	Sacramento, Calif.:								
	Ninth Street Free Public	1913		Retail		400		50	
103	Portland, Me.:								
	Curb	1917		Retail		400		(2)	
105	Canton, Ohio:								
	Auditorium [4]	1917	Market master	Retail		200		20	
107	Chattanooga, Tenn.:								
	City [4]	1913	Market master	Retail	9,000		9,000		30
108	Charleston, S. C.:								
	Central [4]	1841	Clerk of market	Retail	15,960		19,152		3
110	Altoona, Pa.:								
	Eighth Avenue [5]	1917	License tax officer	Retail		1,100		60	
111	Covington, Ky.:								
	Eleventh Street	(1)	Market master	Retail		300		30	
	Sixth Street	(1)	Market master	Retail		600		100	
117	Tampa, Fla.:								
	Public [6]	1917	Market master	Retail		320	1,400	22	10
118	Saginaw, Mich.:								
	City	1911	Superintendent of markets	Retail	7,200		5,200		48
119	Rockford, Ill.:								
	R. H. Shumway Market Place	1912	Market master	Retail	18,000			90	
122	Gary, Ind.:								
	City	1915	City sealer and market master	Retail	1,200	200	1,150	20	18
124	Binghamton, N. Y.:								
	Curb	1917	Food inspector and market master	Retail		600		80	
125	York, Pa.:								
	Curb	1887	Market master	Retail		800		(2)	
126	Springfield, Ohio:								
	City [4]	1888	Superintendent of market	Retail		850		93	
128	Lancaster, Pa.:								
	Curb	1800	Outside market master	Retail		2,000		200	
130	Kalamazoo, Mich.:								
	City	1915	Sealer of weights and measures	Wholesale and retail		350		40	
GROUP V.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 30,000 TO 50,000 IN 1918.									
34	Salem, Mass.:								
	Public	1816	Sealer of weights and measures	Retail		[7] 320		40	
36	Huntington, W. Va.:								
	City [4]	1914	Market master	Wholesale and retail	15,000		10,623		124
41	Racine, Wis.:								
	Junction Public	1917	Sealer of weights and measures	Retail	19,200			75	
	Municipal [6]	1917	Sealer of weights and measures	Retail	48,000			100	

[1] Not reported.
[2] Not specified.
[3] Located on wharf; dimensions not reported.
[4] Connected with an inclosed market.
[5] Operated as an open market in summer, as an inclosed market in winter.
[6] Discontinued.
[7] Curb space in Derby Square, not a regularly designated street.

TABLE 3.—OPEN MUNICIPAL MARKETS: 1918—Continued.

[Cities not reporting open municipal markets are omitted. For a list of the cities arranged alphabetically by states, with the number assigned to each, see page 11. For a text discussion of this table, see page 15.]

City number.	CITY AND NAME OF MARKET.	Year established.	Title of official in charge.	Character of business.	Market area inside property lines (square feet).	Market located along street curb (linear feet).	Market area covered by shed (square feet).	STANDING SPACES IN MARKET.	
								Open air (number).	Under sheds (number).
GROUP V.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 30,000 TO 50,000 IN 1918—Continued.									
144	Roanoke, Va.: City [1]	1887	Clerk of city market	Retail		4,000	1,100	300	19
147	Lansing, Mich.: City	1914	Market master	Retail	34,461		12,750		60
152	Wheeling, W. Va.: Center [1]	1844	Market master	Wholesale and retail	7,406		7,406		100
155	Perth Amboy, N. J.: Farmers'	1909	Superintendent of weights and measures	Wholesale and retail	97,500			126	
158	New Castle, Pa.: Curb	1907	Chief of police	Retail		200		(2)	
162	Hamilton, Ohio: Municipal	1829	Market master	Retail		1,200		(2)	
166	Dubuque, Iowa: Central	1856	Market master	Wholesale and retail	3,000	480		67	
167	San Jose, Calif.: Free	1915	License collector	Retail		200		25	
170	Quincy, Mass.: Public	1917	Secretary, committee on food production and conservation.	Retail	12,000			38	
172	Knoxville, Tenn.: City [1]	1850	Market master	Wholesale		980		(2)	
174	Niagara Falls, N. Y.: Pine Avenue	1912	Sealer of weights and measures	Retail	217,800			300	
176	Elmira, N. Y.: Curb	1917	Market master	Retail		1,800		125	
178	Cedar Rapids, Iowa: Curb	1911	Market master	Wholesale and retail		900		(2)	
180	Auburn, N. Y.: City	1917	Market master	Retail	20,000	300		(2)	
182	Waterloo, Iowa: East Side	1910	Policeman	Retail	8,400			60	
184	Shreveport, La.: Municipal Curb	1915	Commissioner of public utilities	Retail		350		35	
185	Fresno, Calif.: Free Public	1908	Market master	Retail		300		25	
188	Lima, Ohio: Central [1]	1902	Market master	Wholesale and retail	59,400		2,304	20	19
191	Stockton, Calif.: Public	1917		Wholesale and retail		1,000			
192	Jackson, Mich.: City	1909	Market master	Wholesale and retail	10,400		10,400		42
194	Columbia, S. C.: Assembly Street	1871		Wholesale and retail		1,250		(2)	
195	Aurora, Ill.: City	1912	Market master	Retail		475		60	
198	Williamsport, Pa.: Newberry Curb	(3)	Market clerk	Retail		620		80	
	Williamsport Curb	1866	Market clerk	Retail		1,460		162	
200	Orange, N. J.: Curb	1912	Sealer of weights and measures	Retail		500		(2)	
205	Tulsa, Okla.: Municipal	1917	Clerk to commissioner of streets and public property.	Retail	2,880		2,880		12
211	Council Bluffs, Iowa: City	1917	Superintendent of market	Wholesale and retail	7,168			24	
212	La Crosse, Wis.: Public	1916	Sealer of weights and measures	Retail	52,300			(2)	
215	Zanesville, Ohio: City [1]	1862	Superintendent of markets	Retail		230	3,910	32	32
216	Madison, Wis.: Public [1]	1910	Sealer of weights and measures	Retail	20,750	350		(2)	
	West Side Curb	1917		Retail		300		(2)	
217	Waltham, Mass.: Curb	1915		Retail		600		(2)	
218	Easton, Pa.: Circle	1916	Patrolman [4]	Retail		(2)		44	
223	Watertown, N. Y.: Curb	1914		Retail		250		(2)	
227	Green Bay, Wis.: Public	1917	Sealer of weights and measures	Retail		330		25	

[1] Connected with an inclosed market. [2] Not specified. [3] Not reported. [4] Designated market master.

TABLE 4.—OPEN MUNICIPAL MARKETS—CHARGES FOR STANDING SPACE: 1918.

[Cities not reporting open municipal markets are omitted. For a list of the cities arranged alphabetically by states, with the number assigned to each, see page 11. For a text discussion of this table, see page 17.]

City number.	CITY AND NAME OF MARKET.	Rate, period covered by rental charge, etc.
1	New York, N. Y.:	
	Gansevoort and Wallabout Wagon	25 cents per day.
2	Chicago, Ill.:	
	Maxwell Street	10 cents per day.
	Randolph Street	Single wagon, 10 cents per day; double wagon, 15 cents per day.
3	Philadelphia, Pa.:	
	North Second Street	$35 per year.
	South Second Street	$20 to $45 per year.
4	St. Louis, Mo.:	
	Biddle	25 cents per day; $3 per month.
	Soulard	25 cents per day; $15 per year.
5	Boston, Mass.:	
	South Market Street	Free.
6	Cleveland, Ohio.:	
	Broadway	$10 for 3 months.
	Central	$5 to $57.50 for 3 months.
	Farmers'	$10 per year.
	West Side	$5 to $30 for 3 months; curb stands outside shed, $7.50 for 3 months.
7	Detroit, Mich.:	
	All markets	20 cents per day; $50 per year.
8	Baltimore, Md.:[1]	
	Belair, Fells Point, and Lexington	$12 to $32 per year.
	Canton and Northeast	$12 to $22 por year.
	Cross Street	$12 to $17 per year.
	Hanover	$12 to $30 per year.
	Hollins	$8 to $20 per year.
	Lafayette	$12 to $20 per year.
	Center	(2)
9	Pittsburgh, Pa.:	
	Adams	$20 per year (practically unused).
	Monongahela Wharf	25 cents per day.
10	Los Angeles, Calif.:	
	All markets	25 cents per day.
11	Buffalo, N. Y.:	
	Broadway	15 cents to 25 cents per day; $1 to $2 per week.
	Elk Street	15 cents to 25 cents per day; $1 to $1.50 per week; $40 per year.
	Washington	15 cents to 25 cents per day; $1.25 to $2.50 per week.
13	Milwaukee, Wis.:	
	Center Street, Second and National, South Side, and North Side Curb	Free.
	Central	25 cents per day; $8 to $20 per year.
14	Newark, N. J.:	
	Center	50 cents to $1.50 per day.
15	Cincinnati, Ohio:	
	Court Street	$15 per year.
16	New Orleans, La.:	
	Claiborne	15 cents to $1 per day.
	Ewing	65 cents to $1.35 per day.
	Guillotte	30 cents to 80 cents per day.
	Lautenschlaeger	50 cents to $1 per day.
	Magazine	15 cents to $2.50 per day.
	Mehle	15 cents to $1.60 per day.
	Memory	50 cents to $1.70 per day.
	Poydras	25 cents to $3.50 per day.
	St. John's	35 cents to 85 cents per day.
	St. Mary's	55 cents per day.
	Second Street	35 cents to $1.25 per day.
	Soraparu	30 cents to $1 per day.
	Treme	35 cents to $1.35 per day.
18	Washington, D. C.:	
	Eastern and Western	10 cents per day.
	Farmers' Produce	20 cents per day.
19	Seattle, Wash.:	
	Pike Place	10 cents per day.
21	Kansas City, Mo.:	
	City	$3 to $5 per month; $21 to $35 per season of 7 months.
22	Portland, Oreg.:	
	Carroll Public	15 cents per day.
23	Indianapolis, Ind.:	
	Central	50 cents per day.
24	Denver, Colo.:	
	City	Open air, 25 cents per day; under sheds, auctioned, $18 to $48 for 6 months.
25	Rochester, N. Y.:	
	Public	Open air, 25 cents per day or $1.50 per week; under sheds, auctioned, $40 to $45 per year.
27	St. Paul, Minn.:	
	City	15 cents per day, $2.70 per month, $15.80 per season of 6 months.
29	Columbus, Ohio	
	Producers'	$2 per year.
31	Toledo, Ohio:	
	Erie Street	25 cents per day; auctioned, $25 to $75 per year.
33	Birmingham, Ala.:	
	Curb	10 cents per day, $2 per month.
34	Omaha, Nebr.:	
	City	Auctioned, $10 to $45 per year; 10 cents per day additional, when occupied.
35	Worcester, Mass.:	
	Salem Square	Free.
37	Syracuse, N. Y:	
	All markets	1-horse wagon, 15 cents per day; 2-horse wagon, 25 cents per day.
38	Spokane, Wash:	
	City or Second Avenue	25 cents per day, $1.25 per week.
39	New Haven, Conn:	
	Public	15 cents per day.
40	Memphis, Tenn:	
	City	25 cents per day.
43	Grand Rapids, Mich:	
	City Wholesale	Open air, 25 cents per day or $5 to $25 per season; under sheds, 40 cents per day.
	City Retail	Free.
45	San Antonio, Tex:	
	City	10 cents per day, $2.50 per month.
46	Fall River, Mass:	
	Curb	Free.
47	Dayton, Ohio:	
	Central Curb	Not reserved free; others auctioned, $16 to $213 per year.
	Wholesale Curb	Free.
49	Salt Lake City, Utah:	
	Municipal	25 cents per day, $1.25 per week, $6 per month.
51	Nashville, Tenn.:	
	City	Free.
52	Tacoma, Wash.:	
	City Public	$10 to $45 per month.
54	Cambridge, Mass.:	
	All markets	$1 per day.
56	Lowell, Mass.:	
	Curb	Free.
57	Hartford, Conn.:	
	Municipal Public	15 cents per day, $1 to $2 per month.
	All other markets	Free.
61	Springfield, Mass.:	
	Municipal	1-horse wagon, 20 cents per day; 2-horse wagon, 30 cents per day.
63	Albany, N. Y.:	
	Center	$100 to $300 per year.
64	Des Moines, Iowa:	
	City	25 cents per day; $5 to $18.50 for 3 months.
65	Lynn, Mass.:	
	Public	Pushcart, 15 cents per day; single team, 25 cents per day; double team, 35 cents per day; large truck, 50 cents per day.
66	Schenectady, N. Y.:	
	Public	Market gardeners, 25 cents per day, or $8 per season of 7 months; wholesalers or nonproducers, $20 per season of 7 months.
68	Lawrence, Mass.:	
	Curb	Free.
70	Oklahoma City, Okla.:	
	City	Free.
71	Duluth, Minn.:	
	City Public	$3.50 per season.
	West Duluth	Free.
72	Wilmington, Del.:	
	King Street	25 cents per day, $4.50 per year.
	Madison Street	$4.50 per year.
	Truckers' Wholesale Curbstone	50 cents per day.
	Wharf	50 cents for three tides.
	All other markets	25 cents per day.
73	Akron, Ohio:	
	Street	$1 per linear foot; minimum $10 per season.
74	Norfolk, Va.:	
	Vegetable	Single team and truck, 10 cents per day; double team and truck, 15 cents per day.
75	Elizabeth, N. J.:	
	Farmers' Public	25 cents per day.
76	Utica, N. Y.:	
	All markets	Free.
79	St. Joseph, Mo.:	
	Market House	10 cents per day; additional for choice of location, $5 to $10 per year.
83	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.:	
	Curb	25 cents per day; 50 cents to 75 cents per week; $10 per year.
84	Troy, N. Y.:	
	Public	Producers, $5 to $20 per year; nonproducers, $30 to $40 per year, according to location and size of truck or wagon.
85	Fort Wayne, Ind.:	
	Barr Street	Open air, 15 cents per day; under sheds, $15 per year.
87	Evansville, Ind.:	
	Fourth Street	$15 per year.
	Willard	$30 per year.
89	Passaic, N. J.:	
	City	25 cents per day.
94	South Bend, Ind.:	
	Colfax Avenue Public	Free.
95	Johnstown, Pa.:	
	Curb	25 cents per day, $15 per season.
97	Savannah, Ga.:	
	City	Producers, 1-horse wagon, 15 cents per day; 2-horse wagon, 25 cents per day; nonproducers, $1 per week.

[1] Each stall holder is charged an additional license fee of $10 per year.

[2] Not reported.

TABLE 4.—OPEN MUNICIPAL MARKETS—CHARGES FOR STANDING SPACE: 1918—Continued.

[Cities not reporting open municipal markets are omitted. For a list of the cities arranged alphabetically by states, with the number assigned to each, see page 11. For a text discussion of this table, see page 17.]

City number.	CITY AND NAME OF MARKET.	Rate, period covered by rental charge, etc.
99	Sacramento, Calif.: Ninth Street Free Public	Producers, free; nonproducers, $2 for 8 days.
103	Portland, Me.: Curb	Free.
105	Canton, Ohio: Auditorium	15 cents per day.
107	Chattanooga, Tenn.: City	Free.
108	Charleston, S. C.: Central	25 cents to $4.50 per week (practically unused).
110	Altoona, Pa.: Eighth Avenue	50 cents per month, 15 cents per day, additional for permit or license.
111	Covington, Ky.: All markets	$5 per year.
117	Tampa, Fla.: Public	Free (market discontinued).
118	Saginaw, Mich.: City	10 cents per day, $2.50 per month.
119	Rockford, Ill.: R. H. Shumway Market Place	10 cents per day.
122	Gary, Ind.: City	Under sheds, 25 cents per day; open air, 10 cents per day.
124	Binghamton, N. Y.: Curb	15 cents per day.
125	York, Pa.: Curb	Free.
126	Springfield, Ohio: City	$25 per year; transients, 25 cents per day.
128	Lancaster, Pa.: Curb	Auctioned, $5 to $15 per year.
130	Kalamazoo, Mich.: City	Free.
134	Salem, Mass.: Public	Producers, free; nonproducers, $50 per year.
136	Huntington, W. Va.: City	Free.
141	Racine, Wis.: All markets	Free.
144	Roanoke, Va.: City	1-horse wagon, 10 cents per day; 2-horse wagon, 20 cents per day.
147	Lansing, Mich.: City	15 cents per day.
152	Wheeling, W. Va.: Center	50 cents per day, $7.50 for 6 months, $15 per year.
155	Perth Amboy, N. J.: Farmers'	25 cents to 50 cents per day.
158	New Castle, Pa.: Curb	Free; license required, rate $10 per year.
162	Hamilton, Ohio.: Municipal	Free.
166	Dubuque, Iowa: Central	$8 to $15 per year.
167	San Jose, Calif.: Free	1-horse wagon, 10 cents per day; 2-horse wagon, 25 cents per day.
170	Quincy, Mass.: Public	Wednesday, 20 cents; Saturday, 30 cents.
172	Knoxville, Tenn.: City	Free.
174	Niagara Falls, N. Y.: Pine Avenue	1-horse team or small automobile, 15 cents per day; 2-horse team or truck, 25 cents per day.
176	Elmira, N. Y.: Curb	25 cents per day; additional for reservation, $1 per month.
178	Cedar Rapids, Iowa.: Curb	Free.
180	Auburn, N. Y: City	Free.
182	Waterloo, Iowa: East Side	Free.
184	Shreveport, La.: Municipal Curb	20 cents to 40 cents per day.
185	Fresno, Calif.: Free Public	Producers, 10 cents per day; nonproducers, $5 per month.
188	Lima, Ohio: Central	Producers, free; nonproducers, 25 cents on Tuesdays and Thursdays, 50 cents on Saturdays; $4.25 per month; $51 per year.
191	Stockton, Calif.: Public	Free.
192	Jackson, Mich.: City	Free; if particular stand is reserved, $1 per month.
194	Columbia, S. C.: Assembly Street	Free.
195	Aurora, Ill.: City	10 cents per day.
198	Williamsport, Pa.: All markets	50 cents per day.
200	Orange, N. J.: Curb	Tuesday and Thursday, each, 50 cents; Saturday, $1.
205	Tulsa, Okla.: Municipal	$20 per month.
211	Council Bluffs, Iowa: City	10 cents per day.
212	La Crosse, Wis.: Public	Free.
215	Zanesville, Ohio: City	Under sheds, $7.50 for 3 months; open air, $9.25 for 3 months.
216	Madison, Wis.: All markets	Free.
217	Waltham, Mass.: Curb	Free (practically unused).
218	Easton, Pa.: Circle	Per day, 25 cents; per year, auctioned, minimum, $5 per linear foot.
223	Watertown, N. Y.: Curb	Free (practically unused).
227	Green Bay, Wis.: Public	Free.

TABLE 5.—INCLOSED MUNICIPAL MARKETS: 1918.

[Cities not reporting inclosed municipal markets are omitted. For a list of the cities arranged alphabetically by states, with the number assigned to each, see page 11. For a text discussion of this table, see page 18.]

City number	CITY AND NAME OF MARKET.	Year established.	Title of official in charge.	Character of business.	MARKET BUILDINGS. Ground area covered (square feet).	MARKET STANDS. Number.	MARKET STANDS. Average number occupied during year.
	Grand total				2,110,595	7,512	6,519
	Group I				875,151	2,507	2,299
	Group II				312,644	1,605	1,234
	Group III				429,942	1,838	1,759
	Group IV				280,545	874	715
	Group V				212,313	688	512
	GROUP I.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 500,000 AND OVER IN 1918.						
1	New York, N. Y.:						
	Delancy Street	1914	Deputy commissioner	Retail	[1] 40,000	[2] 40	45
	Fifty-ninth Street	1914	Deputy commissioner	Retail	[1] 32,332	[2] 45	50
	Harlem	1914	Deputy commissioner	Retail	[1] 8,192	32	32
	Jefferson	1832	Deputy commissioner	Retail	14,818	[2] 9	10
	Manhattan	1914	Deputy commissioner	Retail	[1] 10,800	[2] 11	19
	Wallabout [3]	1884	Deputy commissioner	Wholesale	[4] 310,000	[4] 271	[4] 271
	Washington	1813	Deputy commissioner	Retail	41,336	85	83
	West Washington	1889	Deputy commissioner	Wholesale	86,750	124	124
2	Chicago, Ill.:						
	South Chicago	1917	Supervisor of market	Retail	7,105	30	30
3	Philadelphia, Pa.:						
	North Second Street Meat [3]	1785	Market master	Retail	5,000	80	80
	South Second Street Meat [3]	1745	Market master	Retail	16,956	230	230
4	St. Louis, Mo.:						
	Biddle [3]	1845	Market master	Retail	9,000	[5]	[5]
	Soulard [3]	1833	Market master	Retail	6,000	[5]	[5]
	South	1869	Market master	Retail	2,100	12	4
	Union	1866	Market master	Retail	30,000	259	220
5	Boston, Mass.:						
	Faneuil Hall	1742	Superintendent of markets	Wholesale and retail	8,000	44	44
	Quincy	1826	Superintendent of markets	Wholesale and retail	26,750	173	173
6	Cleveland, Ohio:						
	Broadway [3]	1878	Superintendent of markets, weights, and measures	Retail	4,400	14	14
	Central [3]	1868	Superintendent of markets, weights, and measures	Retail	16,836	144	144
	West Side [3]	1912	Superintendent of markets, weights, and measures	Retail	30,258	117	117
8	Baltimore, Md.:						
	Center [3]	1904	Assistant market master	Wholesale	24,975	24	24
	Richmond	1833	Assistant market master	Retail	51,520	304	146
9	Pittsburgh, Pa.:						
	Diamond	1841	Clerk of market	Retail	17,324	118	110
	Duquesne	1906	Clerk of market	Retail	10,199	[6]	[6]
	North Side	1864	Clerk of market	Retail	40,000	295	295
	South Side	1868	Clerk of market	Retail	24,500	45	34
	GROUP II.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 300,000 TO 500,000 IN 1918.						
11	Buffalo, N. Y.:						
	Broadway [3]	1883	Assistant superintendent of markets	Retail	14,800	133	126
	Clinton	1848	Assistant superintendent of markets	Retail	10,500	24	12
	Elk Street [3]	1848	Assistant superintendent of markets	Retail	12,000	156	60
	Washington [3]	1863	Superintendent of markets	Retail	52,500	192	192
14	Newark, N. J.:						
	Center [3]	1853	Market clerk	Retail	32,800	125	125
15	Cincinnati, Ohio:						
	Findlay	1860	Assistant market master	Retail	17,500	42	42
	Pearl Street	1800	Assistant market master	Wholesale and retail	16,000	60	27
	Sixth Street	1818	Assistant market master	Wholesale and retail	20,000	64	64
16	New Orleans, La.:						
	Dryades	[6]	Commissary	Retail	9,020	74	48
	French	[6]	Commissary	Retail	15,950	236	99
	Le Breton	[6]	Commissary	Retail	6,528	28	22
	Ninth Street	[6]	Commissary	Retail	7,515	26	20
	St. Bernard	[6]	Commissary	Retail	8,908	31	21
	Washington	[6]	Commissary	Retail	7,488	32	25
18	Washington, D. C.:						
	Eastern [3]	1872	Market master	Retail	11,000	109	105
	Fish	1913	Market master	Wholesale and retail	16,800	25	18
	Georgetown	1796	Market master	Retail	6,000	6	6
	Western [3]	1872	Market master	Retail	10,000	110	90
21	Kansas City, Mo.:						
	City [3]	1838	Market master	Wholesale and retail	37,335	132	132
	GROUP III.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 100,000 TO 300,000 IN 1918.						
23	Indianapolis, Ind.:						
	Central [3]	1880	Market master	Retail	75,000	600	600
24	Denver, Colo.:						
	City [3]	1889	Market master	Wholesale and retail	10,000	36	36
29	Columbus, Ohio:						
	Central	1849	Superintendent of markets	Retail	24,480	138	138
	East	1888	Superintendent of markets	Retail	37,500	151	151
	North	1878	Superintendent of markets	Retail	32,232	235	235
	West	1890	Superintendent of markets	Retail	14,400	57	23

[1] Located under bridge.
[2] Number occupied at the close of the year reported.
[3] Connected with an open market.
[4] In the Wallabout Market are a number of separate buildings covering a total area of approximately 310,000 square feet; the market space is divided into lots on which are located 2-story buildings, each of which is reported as a stand.
[5] Not reported; not in use during year covered by the report.
[6] Not reported.

TABLE 5.—INCLOSED MUNICIPAL MARKETS: 1918—Continued.

[Cities not reporting inclosed municipal markets are omitted. For a list of the cities arranged alphabetically by states, with the number assigned to each, see page 11. For a text discussion of this table, see page 18.]

City number.	CITY AND NAME OF MARKET.	Year established.	Title of official in charge.	Character of business.	MARKET BUILDINGS. Ground area covered (square feet).	MARKET STANDS. Number.	MARKET STANDS. Average number occupied during year.
	GROUP III.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 100,000 TO 300,000 IN 1918—Continued.						
36	Richmond, Va.:						
	First	1800	Market clerk	Retail	29,580	79	75
	Second	1816	Clerk	Retail	29,700	41	41
37	Syracuse, N. Y.: North Side [1]	1898	Custodian	Retail	5,250	38	24
40	Memphis, Tenn.: City [1]	1897	Market master	Wholesale and retail	16,000	32	32
45	San Antonio, Tex.: City [1]	1900	Market master	Retail	21,600	29	29
47	Dayton, Ohio:						
	Central Market House	1878	Superintendent of markets	Retail	15,600	100	100
	Wayne Avenue	1878	Superintendent of markets	Retail	18,000	70	70
51	Nashville, Tenn.: City [1]	(2)	Commissioner of finance, lights, and market house	Wholesale and retail	45,000	102	100
53	Houston, Tex.: City	1895	Market master	Retail	47,500	91	75
64	Des Moines, Iowa: City [1]	1913	Market master	Retail	8,100	39	30
	GROUP IV.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 50,000 TO 100,000 IN 1918.						
73	Akron, Ohio: City	1904	Superintendent of markets	Retail	8,058	66	66
74	Norfolk, Va.: Butcher	1889	Superintendent, bureau of markets	Wholesale and retail	14,400	33	33
79	St. Joseph, Mo.:						
	Market House [1]	1875	Market master	Retail	25,200	18	18
	Patee	1909	Market master	Wholesale and retail	14,400	1	1
87	Evansville, Ind.: Willard [1]	1917	Market master	Retail	12,312	26	18
93	Peoria, Ill.: Central City	1878	Market master	Retail	2,500	6	3
94	South Bend, Ind.: Colfax Avenue Public [1]	1911	City sealer	Retail	3,500	40	2
97	Savannah, Ga.: City [1]	1872	Clerk of market	Wholesale and retail	32,255	125	105
105	Canton, Ohio: Auditorium [1]	1903	Market master	Retail	32,400	29	26
107	Chattanooga, Tenn.: City [1]	1913	Market master	Retail	15,000	32	32
108	Charleston, S. C.: Central [1]	1841	Clerk of market	Retail	15,300	23	23
110	Altoona, Pa.: Eighth Avenue [3]	1917	License tax officer	Retail	5,000	22	9
111	Covington, Ky.: Seventh Street	(2)	Market master	Retail	10,000	51	50
113	Mobile, Ala.:						
	Central	(2)	Policeman	Retail	6,420	11	5
	Southern	(2)	Policeman	Retail	44,800	95	32
126	Springfield, Ohio: City [1]	1888	Superintendent of markets	Retail	17,000	78	74
128	Lancaster, Pa.: Central	1801	Market master	Retail	22,000	218	218
	GROUP V.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 30,000 TO 50,000 IN 1918.						
136	Huntington, W. Va.: City [1]	1914	Market master	Wholesale and retail	4,335	22	2
141	Racine, Wis.: Municipal	1917	Sealer of weights and measures	Retail	7,980	(4)	(4)
144	Roanoke, Va.: City [1]	1887	Clerk of the city markets	Retail	5,400	42	42
152	Wheeling, W. Va.: Center [1]	1844	Market master	Wholesale and retail	15,840	100	100
157	Lexington, Ky.: City	1879	Market master	Retail	18,600	25	25
164	Portsmouth, Va.:						
	City Vegetable	1855	Clerk of market	Retail	6,400	16	16
	Seaboard	1855	Clerk of market	Retail	8,800	10	7
172	Knoxville, Tenn.: City [1]	1850	Market master	Retail	18,800	56	56
181	Jamestown, N. Y.: Public	1912	Market master and sealer of weights and measures	Retail	12,600	46	39
188	Lima, Ohio: Central [1]	1902	Market master	Wholesale and retail	4,608	28	28
201	Lynchburg, Va.: City	1911	Superintendent of markets	Retail	21,600	24	12
203	Winston-Salem, N. C.:						
	City	1876	Dairy and food inspector	Retail	12,500	28	28
	Fairview	1909	Dairy and food inspector	Retail	3,600	6	3
204	Joplin, Mo.: City	1915	Market master	Wholesale and retail	6,400	28	14
210	Norristown, Pa.: Borough	1852	Clerk of market	Wholesale and retail	13,600	154	54
215	Zanesville, Ohio: City [1]	1862	Superintendent of markets	Retail	18,400	94	80
216	Madison, Wis.: Public [1]	1910	Sealer of weights and measures	Retail	9,750	4	4
221	Wilmington, N. C.: Front Street	1810	Clerk of market	Retail	23,100	5	2

[1] Connected with an open market.
[2] Not reported.
[3] Operated as an open market in summer and as an inclosed market in winter.
[4] Sales are made direct from wagons and trucks within the inclosed market, which can accommodate 34 wagons.

TABLE 6.—INCLOSED MUNICIPAL MARKETS—STANDS, CLASSIFIED BY KIND, SIZE, AND RENTAL: 1918.

[Cities not reporting inclosed municipal markets are omitted. For a list of the cities arranged alphabetically by states, with the number assigned to each, see page 11. For a text discussion of this table, see page 21.]

City number.	CITY AND NAME OF MARKET.	Kind of products sold or business conducted.	Number.	Size, outside dimensions (feet).	RENTAL. Rate (each).	Period covered by rental charge.
1	New York, N. Y.:					
	Delancy Street	Unclassified	40	3½ x 8	$1.00 to $2.00	1 week.
	Fifty-ninth Street	Butter, eggs, and cheese	1	8 x 17	195.00	1 year.
		Fish	4	9 x 12 to 12 x 21	174.00 to 812.00	1 year.
		Flowers	1	10 x 17	182.00	1 year.
		Fruits and vegetables	22	7 x 10 to 14 x 28	135.00 to 567.00	1 year.
		Groceries, butter and eggs	4	13 x 15 to 14 x 28	263.00 to 520.00	1 year.
		Meats and poultry	10	12 x 17 to 16 x 26½	250.00 to 749.00	1 year.
		Smoked and pickled herring	1	8 x 13	130.00	1 year.
		Unclassified	1	10 x 13	208.00	1 year.
		Unclassified	1	15 x 15½	468.00	1 year.
	Harlem	Butter, eggs, and cheese	1	8 x 9¾	104.00	1 year.
		Fish	1	5 x 8	156.00	1 year.
		Fish	1	6 x 10½	104.00	1 year.
		Fruits	3	6 x 8 to 8 x 12½	104.00 to 130.00	1 year.
		Fruits and vegetables	11	3 x 9 to 8 x 20	104.00 to 208.00	1 year.
		Groceries	1	8 x 10	182.00	1 year.
		Groceries	1	8 x 16	260.00	1 year.
		Horseradish, vegetables, and clams	1	6¾ x 8	104.00	1 year.
		Meats	8	6 x 8 to 14 x 23	104.00 to 494.00	1 year.
		Vegetables	3	6 x 8 to 9 x 11	104.00 to 156.00	1 year.
		Unclassified	1	8 x 11¼	140.00	1 year.
	Jefferson	Butter and eggs	1	13 x 20	474.76	1 year.
		Butter and eggs	1	16 x 27	826.80	1 year.
		Dairy products	1	11 x 26	208.00	1 year.
		Dairy products	1	16⅔ x 24	769.60	1 year.
		Express	1	6½ x 17	199.16	1 year.
		Fish and oysters	1	13 x 19	797.16	1 year.
		Flowers and plants	1	(1)	617.78	1 year.
		Meats	1	13 x 17	504.40	1 year.
		Produce, fruits, and vegetables	1	10⅛ x 21	490.88	1 year.
	Manhattan	Baked goods	1	5 x 8	1.00	1 week.
		Fruits and vegetables	6	5 x 8	1.00	1 week.
		Dry goods and vegetables	1	5 x 8	1.00	1 week.
		Dry goods	3	5 x 8	1.00	1 week.
	Wallabout[2]	Bakers' supplies	2	25 x 50	262.50	1 year.
		Butter and eggs	6	22 x 50 to 25 x 60	168.00 to 366.00	1 year.
		Butter, eggs, and cheese	7	22 x 50 to 25 x 50	168.00 to 336.00	1 year.
		Cakes	8	25 x 50	171.00	1 year.
		Delicatessen	1	25 x 60	360.00	1 year.
		Eggs, butter, and poultry	1	25 x 40	342.00	1 year.
		Flour, salt, and meal	2	25 x 45	198.00	1 year.
		Fruits	6	25 x 40 to 25 x 60	240.00 to 360.00	1 year.
		Fruits and produce	124	20 x 30 to 24 x 77⅝	80.00 to 438.00	1 year.
		Groceries	38	20 x 30 to 25 x 60	139.00 to 360.00	1 year.
		Hardware	1	20 x 65½	248.00	1 year.
		Hay and oats	7	25 x 56	132.00	1 year.
		Meats	15	20 x 38½ to 28¼ x 71½	176.40 to 503.00	1 year.
		Meats and produce	1	20 x 75	294.00	1 year.
		Poultry	1	25 x 64	312.00	1 year.
		Poultry and eggs	1	25 x 40	198.00	1 year.
		Poultry, eggs, and calves	1	20 x 75	294.00	1 year.
		Provisions and produce	10	25 x 40 to 25 x 60	222.00 to 402.00	1 year.
		Restaurant	7	25 x 36¼ to 20 x100	90.00 to 420.00	1 year.
		Seeds and farm implements	1	22 x 50	174.00	1 year.
		Seeds and farm implements	1	25 x 37	144.00	1 year.
		Trucking and storage	2	25 x 50	210.00	1 year.
		Unclassified	28	20 x 38½ to 20 x 75	76.00 to 294.00	1 year.
	Washington	Baked goods	1	7 x 17¾	240.24	1 year.
		Baked goods	1	18 x 19½	876.28	1 year.
		Butter, eggs, and cheese	14	6 x 14½ to 15 x 28	196.04 to 1,167.92	1 year.
		Coffee, tea, peanuts, and peanut butter	1	10⅓ x 15	368.68	1 year.
		Delicatessen	1	11¼ x 18¼	398.37	1 year.
		Delicatessen	1	17½ x 27½	880.36	1 year.
		Dried and preserved fruits and candies	1	10¾ x 12½	240.24	1 year.
		Fish	14	8 x 9 to 16 x 37½	143.00 to 1,348.88	1 year.
		Fruits, produce, and poultry	1	17¾ x 30	1,260.48	1 year.
		Fruits and vegetables	7	7 x 17½ to 17¾ x 21½	268.84 to 717.08	1 year.
		Meats	14	8⅔ x 14 to 20 x 27	275.08 to 1,092.00	1 year.
		Meats and poultry	12	9 x 14 to 35⅔ x 39	338.00 to 2,431.00	1 year.
		Meats and provisions	5	13 x 15 to 31 x 36	358.80 to 2,619.24	1 year.
		Oleomargarine	3	16 x 18⅔ to 17½ x 42⅔	449.80 to 1,724.32	1 year.
		Poultry and game	5	9⅔ x 16½ to 17⅔ x 26⅓	367.12 to 800.80	1 year.
		Provisions, butter, and eggs	1	17⅔ x 51⅙	1,931.80	1 year.
		Unclassified	3	10¾ x 13⅓ to 13½ x 17¼	390.00 to 556.92	1 year.
	West Washington	Beef	2	18 x 25	468.00	1 year.
		Beef and poultry	1	18 x 25	468.00	1 year.
		Butter and eggs	1	20 x 25½	858.00	1 year.
		Butter, eggs, and cheese	1	25 x 36	936.00	1 year.
		Veal and pork	1	25 x 36	962.00	1 year.
		Dressed hogs	1	25 x 36	936.00	1 year.
		Farm produce	4	9 x 25 to 25 x 54	247.00 to 1,495.00	1 year.
		Fruits and vegetables	1	20 x 25½	897.00	1 year.
		Feed	1	9 x 25	221.00	1 year.
		Game, furs, and skins	1	20 x 51	1,794.00	1 year.

[1] Not reported.

[2] Data shown represent the number, size, and rental of lots. See text, page 19.

TABLE 6.—INCLOSED MUNICIPAL MARKETS—STANDS CLASSIFIED BY KIND, SIZE, AND RENTAL: 1918—Continued.

[Cities not reporting inclosed municipal markets are omitted. For a list of the cities arranged alphabetically by states, with the number assigned to each, see page 11. For a text discussion of this table, see page 21.]

City number.	CITY AND NAME OF MARKET.	Kind of products sold or business conducted.	Number.	Size, outside dimensions (feet).	RENTAL. Rate (each).	Period covered by rental charge.
	New York, N. Y.—Continued.					
	West Washington (Continued)...	Live poultry	22	14 x 25 to 25 x 72	$585.00 to $2,106.00	1 year.
		Meats	45	8 x 20 to 25 x 72	221.00 to 2,552.00	1 year.
		Meats and poultry	10	18 x 25 to 25 x 45	416.00 to 2,444.00	1 year.
		Meats and eggs	1	18 x 25	468.00	1 year.
		Meats, eggs, and fruits	1	20 x 51	1,794.00	1 year.
		Meats, poultry, and eggs	1	25 x 45	1,001.00	1 year.
		Meats, poultry, and eggs	1	25 x 63	1,365.00	1 year.
		Poultry	3	20 x 25½ to 20 x 51	897.00 to 1,482.00	1 year.
		Poultry and eggs	1	18 x 25	754.00	1 year.
		Poultry and eggs	1	25 x 54	1,365.00	1 year.
		Poultry and eggs	1	18 x 25	442.00	1 year.
		Poultry and game	1	25 x 27	585.00	1 year.
		Poultry and game	1	25 x 45	975.00	1 year.
		Poultry, pork, and eggs	1	25 x 27	611.00	1 year.
		Poultry and produce	1	25 x 45	975.00	1 year.
		Poultry, produce, and eggs	1	25 x 27	585.00	1 year.
		Produce	1	25 x 36	780.00	1 year.
		Produce	1	18 x 25	468.00	1 year.
		Produce and meats	1	25 x 99	2,574.00	1 year.
		Produce and meats	1	20 x 25½	871.00	1 year.
		Restaurant supplies	1	20 x 25½	819.00	1 year.
		Restaurant and cafe	1	25½ x 55½	1,885.00	1 year.
		Restaurant and cafe	12	9 x 25 to 25 x 108	247.00 to 2,340.00	1 year.
		Unclassified				
2	Chicago, Ill.:					
	South Chicago	Fish	2	11½ x 14	12.50	1 month.
		Fruits and vegetables	11	11½ x 14	12.50	1 month.
		Groceries	3	11½ x 14	12.50	1 month.
		Meats	8	11½ x 14	12.50	1 month.
		Poultry	5	11½ x 14	12.50	1 month.
		Clothing	1	11½ x 14	12.50	1 month.
3	Philadelphia, Pa.:					
	North Second Street Meat	Meats	80	6 x 10	35.00	1 year.
	South Second Street Meat	Dairy products	50	6 x 10	20.00 to 45.00	1 year.
		Meats	180	6 x 10	20.00 to 45.00	1 year.
4	St. Louis, Mo.:					
	Biddle [1]					
	Soulard [1]					
	South		2	10 x 10	36.00	6 months.
		Fish	5	10 x 10	36.00	6 months.
		Fruits and vegetables	5	10 x 10	36.00	6 months.
		Meats				
	Union		4	12 x 18	250.00	6 months.
		Fish	1	10 x 20	165.00	6 months.
		Flowers	125	8 x 12	66.00 to 900.00	6 months.
		Fruits and vegetables	128	8 x 12	125.00	6 months.
		Meats	1	15 x 60	350.00	6 months.
		Restaurant				
5	Boston, Mass.:					
	Faneuil Hall		8	6 x 14	500.00	1 year.
		Dairy products	4	6 x 14	500.00	1 year.
		Fruits and vegetables	30	6 x 14	500.00	1 year.
		Meats	2	6 x 14	500.00	1 year.
		Meats, fruits, and vegetables				
	Quincy		20	6 x 14	500.00	1 year.
		Dairy products	17	6 x 14	500.00	1 year.
		Fish	36	6 x 14	500.00	1 year.
		Fruits and vegetables	95	6 x 14	500.00	1 year.
		Meats	2	6 x 14	500.00	1 year.
		Restaurants	3	6 x 14	450.00	1 year.
		Oysters (outside stands)				
6	Cleveland, Ohio:					
	Broadway		1	10 x 12	20.00	3 months.
		Baked goods	1	12 x 20	20.00	3 months.
		Fish	1	12 x 20	30.00	3 months.
		Fruits and vegetables	2	10 x 12	15.00 to 20.00	3 months.
		Groceries	5	12 x 20	30.00	3 months.
		Meats	2	10 x 12	15.00	3 months.
		Meats	1	10 x 12	15.00	3 months.
		Peanuts and candy	1	10 x 12		
		Demonstration of food conservation				
	Central		5	8 x 8	15.00 to 20.00	3 months.
		Baked goods	31	8 x 8	10.00 to 57.50	3 months.
		Dairy products	11	8 x 8½	10.00 to 25.00	3 months.
		Fish	3	8 x 8	45.00 to 50.00	3 months.
		Poultry	3	8 x 8	25.00	3 months.
		Pickles	13	8 x 8	12.00 to 25.00	3 months.
		Groceries	77	8 x 8	25.00 to 65.00	3 months.
		Meats	1	8 x 8	25.00	3 months.
		Candies				
	West Side		5	9 x 10	35.00 to 40.00	3 months.
		Baked goods	29	10 x 10½	35.00 to 40.00	3 months.
		Dairy products	1	8 x 10	20.00	3 months.
		Dairy products	6	8½ x 11	30.00	3 months.
		Fish	1	8 x 10	25.00	3 months.
		Flowers	2	8½ x 11	35.00	3 months.
		Dried fruits	1	8 x 9	25.00	3 months.
		Dried fruits	9	8 x 11½	20.00 to 30.00	3 months.
		Groceries	1	10 x 12	33.75	3 months.
		Groceries	53	10½ x 10½	25.00 to 40.00	3 months.
		Meats	2	10½ x 10½	35.00 to 40.00	3 months.
		Poultry	2	8 x 10	30.00 to 35.00	3 months.
		Candies	1	8 x 8	20.00	3 months.
		Popcorn	4	8 x 10	25.00 to 35.00	3 months.
		Pickles				

[1] Not in use during year reported.

TABLE 6.—INCLOSED MUNICIPAL MARKETS—STANDS, CLASSIFIED BY KIND, SIZE, AND RENTAL: 1918—Continued.

[Cities not reporting inclosed municipal markets are omitted. For a list of the cities arranged alphabetically by states, with the number assigned to each, see page 11. For a text discussion of this table, see page 21.]

City number.	CITY AND NAME OF MARKET.	Kind of products sold or business conducted.	Number.	Size, outside dimensions (feet).	RENTAL. Rate (each).	RENTAL. Period covered by rental charge.
8	Baltimore, Md.:					
	Center					
	Richmond	Fish	24	12 x 20	$400.00	1 year.
		Baked goods	1	5 x 10	15.00	1 month.
		Dairy products	3	5 x 10	15.00	1 month.
		Fish:				
		Fresh	4	6 x 10	38.00	1 year.
		Smoked	3	5 x 10	$28.00 to 38.00	1 year.
		Flowers	2	6 x 10	25.00	1 year.
		Fruits and vegetables	69	5 x 10	30.00	1 year.
		Meats	11	8 x 13	25.00	1 month.
		Meats	27	8 x 13	38.00	1 year.
		Delicatessen	2	5 x 10	15.00	1 month.
		Delicatessen	5	5 x 10	28.00	1 year.
		Poultry	10	5 x 10	30.00	1 year.
		Candies	4	5 x 10	28.00	1 year.
		Butter and eggs	5	5 x 10	30.00	1 year.
		Unclassified	158			
9	Pittsburgh, Pa.:					
	Diamond	Baked goods	2	8 x 8	180.00	1 year.
		Baked goods	1	7½ x 18	448.00	1 year.
		Dairy products	1	7 x 11	240.00	1 year.
		Dairy products	1	6 x 12	420.00	1 year.
		Dairy products	2	8 x 8	448.00	1 year.
		Dairy products	1	6 x 13	240.00	1 year.
		Fish	11	8 x 12	672.00	1 year.
		Flowers	1	7 x 8	240.00	1 year.
		Flowers	2	6 x 10	240.00	1 year.
		Flowers	2	6 x 12	240.00	1 year.
		Flowers	1	8 x 8	240.00	1 year.
		Fruits and vegetables	2	8 x 9	240.00	1 year.
		Fruits and vegetables	3	6 x 12	240.00	1 year.
		Meats	19	8 x 8	240.00	1 year.
		Meats	56	8 x 8	448.00	1 year.
		Meats	2	8 x 14	784.00	1 year.
		Restaurant	2	8 x 10	560.00	1 year.
		Restaurant	1	5 x 20	300.00	1 year.
		Poultry and eggs	1	14 x 29	2,832.00	1 year.
		Seeds	5	3 x 6	.50	1 day.
		Unclassified	1	6 x 8	240.00	1 year.
	Duquesne		1			
		Fruits and vegetables	(1)	(1)	.25	1 day.
		Restaurant	1	28 x 31	240.00	1 year.
	North Side					
		Baked goods	14	6 x 10	80.00	1 year.
		Dairy products	21	6 x 10	80.00	1 year.
		Fish	7	10 x 10	140.00 to 240.00	1 year.
		Flowers	16	6 x 10	80.00	1 year.
		Fruits and vegetables	145	6 x 10	80.00	1 year.
		Groceries	4	6 x 10	80.00	1 year.
		Meats	58	10 x 10	140.00 to 240.00	1 year.
		Delicatessen	6	6 x 10	80.00	1 year.
		Tea and coffee	2	6 x 10	80.00	1 year.
		Light lunches, etc	8	6 x 10	80.00	1 year.
		Candies	4	6 x 10	80.00	1 year.
		Mush and hominy	2	6 x 10	80.00	1 year.
		Herbs	2	6 x 10	80.00	1 year.
		Restaurants	2	20 x 20	1,500.00	1 year.
		Drug store	1	20 x 20	1,800.00	1 year.
		Unclassified	3	6 x 10	80.00	1 year.
	South Side					
		Baked goods	3	5 x 8	150.00 to 200.00	1 year.
		Dairy products	4	5 x 8	200.00	1 year.
		Fish	1	5 x 8	150.00	1 year.
		Flowers	1	5 x 8	50.00	6 months.
		Fruits and vegetables	23	5 x 8	60.00 to 150.00	1 year.
		Groceries	4	5 x 8	200.00	1 year.
		Meats	8	5 x 8	200.00	1 year.
		Poultry	1	5 x 8	150.00	1 year.
11	Buffalo, N. Y.:					
	Broadway					
		Baked goods	10	20 x 30	53.00 to 75.00	1 year.
		Dairy products	5	20 x 20	165.00	1 year.
		Fish	5	20 x 30	130.00	1 year.
		Flowers	1	8 x 10	106.00	1 year.
		Fruits and vegetables	66	20 x 30	74.00 to 185.00	1 year.
		Meats	30	20 x 30	148.00 to 183.00	1 year.
		Delicatessen	7	20 x 30	165.00	1 year.
		Restaurant	1	20 x 30	172.50	1 year.
		Hardware and tinware	2	20 x 30	73.00 to 216.00	1 year.
		Unclassified	6			
	Clinton					
		Dairy products	1	10 x 15	160.00	1 year.
		Fish	1	10 x 30	80.00	1 year.
		Fruits and vegetables	8	10 x 30	80.00	1 year.
		Meats	2	15 x 20	80.00	1 year.
		Unclassified	12			
	Elk Street					
		Fish	5	15 x 30	128.00	1 year.
		Fruits and vegetables	82	8 x 10 to 10 x 30	15.00 to 240.00	1 year.
		Meats	9	16 x 25	95.00 to 110.00	1 year.
		Unclassified	60			
	Washington					
		Baked goods	5	10 x 30	36.00 to 194.00	1 year.
		Dairy products	18	10 x 15	54.00 to 720.00	1 year.
		Fish	5	10 x 30	118.00 to 307.00	1 year.
		Flowers	4	10 x 15 to 20 x 30	60.00 to 220.00	1 year.
		Fruits and vegetables	65	10 x 30	56.00 to 293.00	1 year.

[1] Not reported, space used by "squatters."

TABLE 6.—INCLOSED MUNICIPAL MARKETS—STANDS, CLASSIFIED BY KIND, SIZE, AND RENTAL: 1918—Continued.

[Cities not reporting inclosed municipal markets are omitted. For a list of the cities arranged alphabetically by states, with the number assigned to each, see page 11. For a text discussion of this table, see page 21.]

City number.	CITY AND NAME OF MARKET.	Kind of products sold or business conducted.	Number.	Size, outside dimensions (feet).	RENTAL. Rate (each).	Period covered by rental charge.
11	Buffalo, N. Y.—Continued.					
	Washington (Continued)	Meats:				
		Wholesale	21	3 x 8	$230.00 to $574.00	1 year.
		Retail	52	15 x 20	105.00 to 495.00	1 year.
		Delicatessen	5	10 x 15	84.00 to 211.00	1 year.
		Unclassified	17	(1)	21.00 to 416.00	1 year.
14	Newark, N. J.:					
	Center	Baked goods	[2] 1	8 x 11	12.50	1 month.
		Dairy products	3	11 x 16	21.00	1 month.
		Fish	21	11 x 16	22.50 to 35.00	1 month.
		Fruits and vegetables	40	8 x 20	20.57	1 month.
		Groceries	1	11 x 24	45.00	1 month.
		Meats and provisions	25	11 x 16	22.50 to 26.40	1 month.
		Delicatessen	3	8 x 20	21.00	1 month.
		Delicatessen	[2] 1	8 x 11	21.00	1 month.
		Delicatessen	10	11 x 16	21.00	1 month.
		Poultry	16	8 x 20	42.35	1 month.
		Baskets	1	8 x 20	20.57	1 month.
		Soft drinks	1	8 x 20	20.57	1 month.
		Horse radish	1	16 x 20	33.00	1 month.
		Restaurant	1	16 x 20	54.45	1 month.
15	Cincinnati, Ohio:					
	Findlay	Dairy products	2	10 x 10	100.00	1 year.
		Flowers	8	10 x 10	25.00	Season.
		Meats	32	10 x 10	100.00	1 year.
	Pearl Street	Dairy products	2	10 x 10	75.00	1 year.
		Fruits and vegetables	10	10 x 10	75.00	1 year.
		Meats	15	10 x 10	75.00	1 year.
		Unclassified	33	10 x 10		
	Sixth Street	Dairy products	1	10 x 10	100.00	1 year.
		Fish	4	10 x 10	100.00	1 year.
		Meats	59	10 x 10	100.00	1 year.
16	New Orleans, La.:					
	Dryades	Fish	7	3 x 17 to 3 x 27	1.00 to 1.60	1 day.
		Fruits and vegetables	16	3 x 14 to 3 x 28	.75 to 1.35	1 day.
		Meats	21	3 x 14 to 3 x 28	1.10 to 2.20	1 day.
		Poultry	3	3 x 14 to 3 x 28	1.10 to 2.30	1 day.
		Milk	1	3 x 12	.45	1 day.
		Unclassified	26			
	French	Fish	15	3 x 8 to 3 x 23	.30 to 1.75	1 day.
		Fruits and vegetables	46	3 x 5 to 3 x 25	.25 to 2.50	1 day.
		Meats	34	3 x 8 to 3 x 40	.55 to 2.65	1 day.
		Poultry	3	3 x 8 to 3 x 16	.50 to 1.20	1 day.
		Notions	1	3 x 8	.40	1 day.
		Unclassified	137			
	Le Breton	Fish	3	3 x 8 to 3 x 16	.35 to .60	1 day.
		Fruits and vegetables	7	3 x 12 to 3 x 16	.35 to .65	1 day.
		Meats	12	3 x 16	.95	1 day.
		Unclassified	6			
	Ninth Street	Fish	2	3 x 8 to 3 x 16	.65 to 1.35	1 day.
		Fruits and vegetables	6	3 x 12	.75	1 day.
		Meats	12	3 x 8 to 3 x 12	.85 to 1.05	1 day.
		Unclassified	6			
	St. Bernard	Baked goods	2	3 x 8	.30	1 day.
		Fish	3	3 x 8 to 3 x 13	.30 to .60	1 day.
		Fruits and vegetables	6	3 x 16 to 3 x 24	.65 to 1.30	1 day.
		Meats	10	3 x 16	1.05	1 day.
		Unclassified	10			
	Washington	Baked goods	1	3 x 8	.35	1 day.
		Fish	4	3 x 16	.60	1 day.
		Fruits and vegetables	9	3 x 16	.65	1 day.
		Meats	11	3 x 16	1.00 to 1.15	1 day.
		Unclassified	7			
18	Washington, D. C.:					
	Eastern	Baked goods	6	5 x 8	5.00	1 month.
		Dairy products	4	5 x 8	5.00	1 month.
		Fish	6	5 x 8	5.00	1 month.
		Flowers	2	5 x 8	5.00	1 month.
		Fruits and vegetables	34	5 x 8	5.00	1 month.
		Groceries	10	5 x 8	5.00	1 month.
		Meats	42	5 x 8	5.00	1 month.
		Unclassified	5			
	Fish	Fish	22	16 x 40	35.00 to 50.00	1 month.
		Fish	3	16 x 20	20.00	1 month.
	Georgetown	Fruits and vegetables	3	5 x 6	5.00	1 month.
		Meats	3	5 x 6	5.00	1 month.
	Western	Baked goods	4	7 x 9	5.00	1 month.
		Dairy products	5	7 x 9	5.00	1 month.
		Fish	4	7 x 9	5.00	1 month.
		Fruits and vegetables	38	7 x 9	5.00	1 month.
		Groceries	6	7 x 9	5.00	1 month.
		Meats	30	7 x 9	5.00	1 month.
		Unclassified	23			

[1] Not reported.

[2] Designated as one-half stand.

TABLE 6.—INCLOSED MUNICIPAL MARKETS—STANDS, CLASSIFIED BY KIND, SIZE, AND RENTAL: 1918—Continued.

[Cities not reporting inclosed municipal markets are omitted. For a list of the cities arranged alphabetically by states, with the number assigned to each, see page 11. For a text discussion of this table, see page 21.]

City number.	CITY AND NAME OF MARKET.	Kind of products sold or business conducted.	Number.	Size, outside dimensions (feet).	RENTAL. Rate (each).	Period covered by rental charge.
21	Kansas City, Mo.:					
	City	Baked goods	1	11 x 25	$22.00	1 month.
		Dairy products	1	16½ x 25	33.00	1 month.
		Fish	14	10 x 25	20.00	1 month.
		Fruits and vegetables	28	10 x 20	$10.00 to 15.00	1 month.
		Fruits and vegetables	72	10 x 25	20.00 to 25.00	1 month.
		Groceries	1	20 x 25	40.00	1 month.
		Meats	12	10 x 25	20.00	1 month.
		Cafe	1	25 x 75	150.00	1 month.
		Cafe	2	10 x 25	40.00	1 month.
23	Indianapolis, Ind.:					
	Central	Baked goods	12	7 x 8	60.00	1 year.
		Dairy products	170	7 x 8	40.00	1 year.
		Fish	6	7 x 8	75.00	1 year.
		Flowers	30	7 x 8	30.00	1 year.
		Fruits and vegetables	300	7 x 8	40.00	1 year.
		Groceries	26	7 x 8	40.00	1 year.
		Meats	55	7 x 8	100.00	1 year.
		Delicatessen	1	7 x 8	100.00	1 year.
24	Denver, Colo.:					
	City	Fruits and vegetables	36	11 x 25	[1] 140.00	1 year.
29	Columbus, Ohio:					
	Central	Baked goods	2	6 x 8	66.00 to 96.00	1 year.
		Dairy products	9	6 x 8	78.00 to 96.00	1 year.
		Flowers	4	6 x 8	48.00	1 year.
		Meats	118	6 x 8	78.00 to 90.00	1 year.
		Delicatessen	5	6 x 8	78.00	1 year.
	East	Baked goods	5	6 x 8	4.50	1 month.
		Dairy products	6	6 x 8	5.00	1 month.
		Fish	3	6 x 8	5.00	1 month.
		Flowers	2	6 x 8	4.00	1 month.
		Fruits and vegetables	66	6 x 8	3.00 to 6.00	1 month.
		Meats	65	6 x 8	3.00 to 5.00	1 month.
		Poultry, live	3	6 x 8	3.50	1 month.
		Tea and coffee	1	6 x 8	4.50	1 month.
	North	Baked goods	6	6 x 8	5.00	1 month.
		Dairy products	7	6 x 8	5.00	1 month.
		Fish	6	6 x 8	6.00	1 month.
		Flowers	5	6 x 8	4.50	1 month.
		Fruits and vegetables	129	6 x 8	3.00 to 4.50	1 month.
		Meats	65	6 x 8	3.50 to 8.00	1 month.
		Delicatessen	3	6 x 8	5.00	1 month.
		Cider	2	6 x 8	4.00	1 month.
		Honey	1	6 x 8	4.00	1 month.
		Hominy	3	6 x 8	5.00	1 month.
		Poultry	8	6 x 8	3.50 to 4.50	1 month.
	West	Baked goods	3	6 x 8	2.00	1 month.
		Dairy products	1	6 x 8	3.00	1 month.
		Fish	1	6 x 8	3.00	1 month.
		Fruits and vegetables	13	6 x 8	2.00 to 3.00	1 month.
		Meats	5	6 x 8	3.00	1 month.
		Unclassified	34	6 x 8		
36	Richmond, Va.:					
	First	Dairy products	7	10½ x 14	[2]	1 month.
		Fish	5	10½ x 14	[2]	1 month.
		Fruits and vegetables	22	10½ x 14	[2]	1 month.
		Groceries	2	10½ x 14	[2]	1 month.
		Meats	38	10½ x 14	[2]	1 month.
		Poultry, live	5	10½ x 14	[1]	1 month.
	Second	Fish	4	10 x 10	10.00	1 month.
		Fruits and vegetables	12	10 x 10	10.00	1 month.
		Groceries	4	10 x 10	10.00	1 month.
		Meats	19	12 x 18	15.00	1 month.
		Unclassified	2			
37	Syracuse, N. Y.:					
	North Side	Butter, poultry, and eggs	32	5 x 5	.15	1 day.
		Stores, etc.[3]	6	25 x 28	30.00	1 month.
40	Memphis, Tenn.:					
	City	Fish	2	12 x 12	12.50	1 month.
		Fruits and vegetables	2	12 x 12	12.50	1 month.
		Meats	28	12 x 12	12.50	1 month.
45	San Antonio, Tex.:					
	City	Fish	1	10 x 15	10.00	1 month.
		Fish	1	15 x 15	15.00	1 month.
		Fish	3	15 x 20	20.00	1 month.
		Flowers, fruits, and vegetables	2	9½ x 15	9.50	1 month.
		Flowers, fruits, and vegetables	11	15 x 20	20.00	1 month.
		Meats	2	10 x 15	10.00	1 month.
		Meats	6	15 x 20	20.00	1 month.
		Meats	1	15 x 25	25.00	1 month.
		Meats	2	15 x 30	30.00	1 month.
47	Dayton, Ohio:					
	Central Market House	Baked goods	4	5 x 11	100.00	1 year.
		Fruits and vegetables	48	5 x 11	100.00	1 year.
		Meats	48	5 x 11	175.00 to 200.00	1 year.
	Wayne Avenue	Baked goods	3	5 x 11	4.50	1 month.
		Fruits and vegetables	53	5 x 11	4.50	1 month.
		Meats	14	5 x 11	4.50 to 6.75	1 month.

[1] Includes charges for space under projecting shed. [2] Not reported separately; average rate, $11 per month. [3] Rented for various purposes.

TABLE 6.—INCLOSED MUNICIPAL MARKETS—STANDS, CLASSIFIED BY KIND, SIZE, AND RENTAL: 1918—Continued

[Cities not reporting inclosed municipal markets are omitted. For a list of the cities arranged alphabetically by states, with the number assigned to each, see page 11. For a text discussion of this table, see page 21.]

City number.	CITY AND NAME OF MARKET.	Kind of products sold or business conducted.	Number.	Size, outside dimensions (feet).	RENTAL. Rate (each).	RENTAL. Period covered by rental charge.
51	Nashville, Tenn.:					
	City	Fish	1	18 x 24	$500.00	1 year.
		Fruits and vegetables	53	18 x 24	80.00	1 year.
		Meats	48	18 x 24	$100.00 to 200.00	1 year.
53	Houston, Tex.:					
	City	Baked goods	1	4 x 9	30.00	1 month.
		Fish	10	4 x 9	[1] 45.00	1 month.
		Flowers	1	7 x 9	20.00	1 month.
		Fruits and vegetables	29	9 x 12	[1] 25.00	1 month.
		Groceries	1	36 x 72	230.00	1 month.
		Groceries	1	12 x 40	80.00	1 month.
		Meats	14	12 x 18	[1] 55.00	1 month.
		Delicatessen	9	12 x 21	[1] 30.00	1 month.
		Cigars	2	5 x 9	17.50	1 month.
		Candies	6	5 x 9	37.00	1 month.
		Clothing	1	12 x 21	68.00	1 month.
		Barber shop	1	12 x 21	80.00	1 month.
		Sewing machines	1	12 x 18	32.00	1 month.
		Tea and coffee	1	12 x 18	50.00	1 month.
		Express transfer	1	5 x 9	9.00	1 month.
		Unclassified	12			
64	Des Moines, Iowa:					
	City	Baked goods	1	6 x 8	50.00	3 months.
		Baked goods	1	8 x 24	45.00	3 months.
		Dairy products	1	8 x 16	50.00	3 months.
		Dairy products	6	8 x 8	25.00	3 months.
		Fish	1	8 x 24	75.00	3 months.
		Flowers	2	8 x 24	8.00	3 months.
		Fruits	17	8 x 8	18.50	3 months.
		Groceries	1	24 x 70	75.50	3 months.
		Meats	6	8 x 18	77.00 to 100.00	3 months.
		Milk	1	8 x 8	[2]	[2]
		Lunch stand	1	16 x 20	18.75	3 months.
		Tea and coffee	1	8 x 8	18.75	3 months.
73	Akron, Ohio:					
	City	Baked goods	2	4⅓ x 12	34.75	3 months.
		Dairy products	3	4⅓ x 12	40.00 to 50.00	3 months.
		Fish	5	4⅓ x 12	15.00 to 31.25	3 months.
		Flowers	2	4⅓ x 12	45.00 to 50.00	3 months.
		Fruits and vegetables	27	4⅓ x 12	28.75 to 50.00	3 months.
		Groceries	4	4⅓ x 12	30.25 to 32.25	3 months.
		Meats	20	4⅓ x 12	34.95 to 50.00	3 months.
		Lunch counter	1	4⅓ x 12	27.50	3 months.
		Soft drinks and popcorn	1	4⅓ x 12	33.75	3 months.
		Dressed poultry and eggs	1	4⅓ x 10	20.00	3 months.
74	Norfolk, Va.:					
	Butcher	Groceries	1	9 x 20	35.00	1 month.
		Groceries	2	14 x 16	200.00	1 year.
		Meats	29	14 x 16	200.00	1 year.
		Restaurant	1	15 x 20	600.00	1 year.
79	St. Joseph, Mo.:					
	Market House	Fruits and vegetables	4	12 x 20	36.00	1 month.
		Fruits and vegetables	3	10 x 14	12.00 to 14.40	1 month.
		Fruits and vegetables	3	12 x 16	14.40 to 18.00	1 month.
		Fruits and vegetables	3	16 x 20	18.00	1 month.
		Fruits and vegetables	1	14 x 20	24.00	1 month.
		Meats	4	12 x 20	36.00	1 month.
	Patee	Fruits and vegetables	1	25 x 50	12.00	1 month.
87	Evansville, Ind.:					
	Willard	Dairy products	4	10 x 10	360.00	1 year.
		Fish	4	6 x 15	156.00	1 year.
		Flowers	1	8 x 20	360.00	1 year.
		Fruits and vegetables	1	8 x 20	360.00	1 year.
		Groceries	4	8 x 40	450.00	1 year.
		Meats	10	10 x 15	450.00	1 year.
		Delicatessen	1	20 x 20	300.00	1 year.
		Confectionery	1	20 x 20	300.00	1 year.
93	Peoria, Ill.:					
	Central City	Fish	1	15 x 15	12.50	1 month.
		Fruits and vegetables	1	10 x 10	4.00	1 month.
		Groceries	1	15 x 15	15.00	1 month.
		Meats	2	15 x 15	15.00	1 month.
		Poultry	1	15 x 15	15.00	1 month.
94	South Bend, Ind.:					
	Colfax Avenue Public	Fruits and vegetables	[3] 40	[4]	[4]	[4]
97	Savannah, Ga.:					
	City	Baked goods	1	9 x 12	2.00	1 week.
		Baked goods	1	9 x 15	2.50	1 week.
		Fish	12	6 x 9	4.00	1 week.
		Fish	6	6 x 9	18.75 to 35.42	1 month.
		Fruits and vegetables	20	6 x 10	1.00	1 week.
		Meats	40	6 x 9	3.00	1 week.
		Candies	1	9 x 20	2.50	1 week.
		Poultry	16	6 x 9	1.00	1 week.
		Restaurant	1	10 x 30	4.00	1 week.
		Restaurant	1	7 x 25	3.00	1 week.
		Restaurant	1	15 x 24	5.00	1 week.
		Oysters and sea food	10	6 x 9	1.00	1 week.
		Miscellaneous [5]	15	21 x 66	10.00 to 20.00	1 month.

[1] Average.
[2] Operated by city.
[3] Used very little; market discontinued in 1918.
[4] Not reported.
[5] Basement vaults, used principally for wholesale trade, storage, dressing poultry, and manufacturing meat products.

TABLE 6.—INCLOSED MUNICIPAL MARKETS—STANDS, CLASSIFIED BY KIND, SIZE, AND RENTAL: 1918—Continued.

[Cities not reporting inclosed municipal markets are omitted. For a list of the cities arranged alphabetically by states, with the number assigned to each, see page 11. For a text discussion of this table, see page 21.]

City number.	CITY AND NAME OF MARKET.	Kind of products sold or business conducted.	Number.	Size, outside dimensions (feet).	RENTAL. Rate (each).	Period covered by rental charge.
105	Canton, Ohio:					
	Auditorium	Baked goods	6	12 x 18	$7.25 to $9.00	1 month.
		Dairy products	5	8 x 10	7.50 to 9.30	1 month.
		Flowers	5	10 x 10	7.25 to 9.25	1 month.
		Fruits and vegetables	7	8 x 15	6.25 to 9.00	1 month.
		Groceries	3	7 x 20	7.50 to 9.00	1 month.
		Meats	3	14 x 14	7.25 to 9.00	1 month.
107	Chattanooga, Tenn.:					
	City	Baked goods	1	10 x 20	13.50	1 month.
		Baked goods	1	15 x 20	20.25	1 month.
		Baked goods	1	16 x 20	21.00	1 month.
		Fish	1	15 x 20	20.25	1 month.
		Fish	1	16 x 20	21.00	1 month.
		Flowers	1	10 x 20	13.50	1 month.
		Fruits and vegetables	17	9 x 20 to 20 x 20	12.25 to 26.50	1 month.
		Meats	4	14 x 20 to 17 x 20	18.75 to 22.50	1 month.
		Delicatessen	3	10 x 20 to 12 x 20	13.00 to 15.50	1 month.
		Candies	1	16 x 20	21.00	1 month.
		Poultry	1	14 x 20	18.38	1 month.
108	Charleston, S. C.:					
	Central	Baked goods	1	10 x 22	2.85	1 week.
		Fruits and vegetables	1	12 x 35	4.50	1 week.
		Fruits and vegetables	2	12 x 52	6.50	1 week.
		Fruits and vegetables	1	12 x 54	6.75	1 week.
		Fruits and vegetables	1	12 x 79	9.85	1 week.
		Fruits and vegetables	3	6 x 9	.50	1 week.
		Fruits and vegetables	1	8 x 9	1.00	1 week.
		Fruits and vegetables	1	9 x 9	1.00	1 week.
		Meats, dairy products, and poultry	1	9 x 13	1.50	1 week.
		Meats, dairy products, and poultry	1	9 x 16	2.10	1 week.
		Meats, dairy products, and poultry	1	9 x 21	2.70	1 week.
		Meats, dairy products, and poultry	1	9 x 30	5.30	1 week.
		Meats, dairy products, and poultry	1	9 x 34	4.50	1 week.
		Meats, dairy products, and poultry	1	9 x 37	4.80	1 week.
		Meats, dairy products, and poultry	1	9 x 40	5.00	1 week.
		Meats, dairy products, and poultry	1	9 x 41	5.00	1 week.
		Meats, dairy products, and poultry	1	9 x 46	5.95	1 week.
		Meats, dairy products, and poultry	1	9 x 56	7.00	1 week.
110	Altoona, Pa.:	Soft drinks	1	8 x 9	1.10	1 week.
	Eighth Avenue		1	9 x 12	1.50	1 week.
		Dairy products	1	3 x 12	3.00	1 month.
		Flowers	1	3 x 12	3.00	1 month.
		Fruits and vegetables	6	3 x 12	3.00	1 month.
		Meats	1	3 x 12	3.00	1 month.
111	Covington, Ky.:	Unclassified	13	3 x 12		
	Seventh Street	Baked goods	1	5 x 9	15.00	1 year.
		Dairy products	3	5 x 9	15.00	1 year.
		Flowers	3	12 x 12	30.00	1 year.
		Fruits and vegetables	36	8 x 9	15.00	1 year.
		Groceries	2	6 x 9	15.00	1 year.
113	Mobile, Ala.:	Meats	6	12 x 12	30.00	1 year.
	Central	Fish and vegetables	1	16 x 20	20.00	1 month.
		Meats	4	9 x 9	25.00	1 month.
		Unclassified	6			
	Southern	Fish	1	50 x 75	83.33	1 month.
		Fruits and vegetables	13	9 x 16	10.00	1 month.
		Meats	18	9 x 16	10.00 to 20.00	1 month.
		Meats	1	4½ x 8	10.00	1 month.
		Unclassified	62			
26	Springfield, Ohio:					
	City	Fruits and vegetables	43	6 x 8	55.00 to 60.00	1 year.
28	Lancaster, Pa.:	Meats	35	6 x 8	80.00 to 170.00	1 year.
	Central	Baked goods	20	7 x 7	(1)	1 year.
		Fruits and vegetables	124	7 x 7	(1)	1 year.
36	Huntington, W. Va.:	Meats	74	7 x 7	(1)	1 year.
	City	Fruits and vegetables	1	8½ x 21	10.00	1 month.
		Fruits and vegetables	1	9 x 10	7.50	1 month.
		Fruits and vegetables	1	8½ x 30	10.00	1 month.
		Restaurant	1	8½ x 21	10.00	1 month.
		Unclassified	14	9 x 10	5.00 to 7.50	1 month.
1	Racine, Wis.:	Unclassified	4	9 x 12	5.00	1 month.
	Municipal	Fruits, vegetables, and dairy products	(2)	(2)		
4	Roanoke, Va.:					
	City	Fish	4	10 x 10	10.00	1 month.
		Flowers	5	5 x 6	.10	1 day.
		Fruits and vegetables	13	8 x 10	3.00	1 month.
2	Wheeling, W. Va.:	Meats	20	8 x 10	10.00	1 month.
	Center	Baked goods	1	4 x 10	7.50	3 months.
		Baked goods	2	8 x 11	14.00	3 months.
		Dairy products	3	8 x 11	15.00	3 months.
		Dairy products	7	8 x 10	14.00	3 months.
		Dairy products	1	3 x 6	7.50	3 months.
		Flowers	4	4 x 10	7.50	3 months.
		Fruits and vegetables	45	4 x 10	7.50	3 months.
		Meats	13	8 x 11	15.00	3 months.
		Meats	24	8 x 10	14.00	3 months.

[1] From $30 to $67 per stand; amount determined by auction.
[2] Sales are made direct from wagons and trucks within the inclosed market, which can accommodate 34 wagons.

TABLE 6.—INCLOSED MUNICIPAL MARKETS—STANDS, CLASSIFIED BY KIND, SIZE, AND RENTAL: 1918—Continued.

[Cities not reporting inclosed municipal markets are omitted. For a list of the cities arranged alphabetically by states, with the number assigned to each, see page 11. For a text discussion of this table, see page 21.]

City number.	CITY AND NAME OF MARKET.	Kind of products sold or business conducted.	Number.	Size, outside dimensions (feet).	RENTAL. Rate (each).	RENTAL. Period covered by rental charge.
157	Lexington, Ky.:					
	City	Baked goods	1	10 x 15	$8.50	1 month.
		Dairy products	3	10 x 15	8.50	1 month.
		Fish	1	30 x 45	25.50	1 month.
		Fruits and vegetables	3	20 x 30	17.00	1 month.
		Groceries	3	20 x 30	17.00	1 month.
		Meats	9	20 x 30	17.00	1 month.
		Delicatessen	2	20 x 30	17.00	1 month.
		Poultry	3	10 x 15	8.50	1 month.
4	Portsmouth, Va.:					
	City vegetable	Fish	4	10 x 20	60.00	1 year.
		Fruits and vegetables	12	10 x 20	60.00	1 year.
	Seaboard	Groceries	1	20 x 20	200.00	1 year.
		Meats	5	20 x 20	300.00	1 year.
		Restaurant	1	20 x 31	400.00	1 year.
		Unclassified	3			
172	Knoxville, Tenn.:					
	City	Baked goods	1	10 x 10	11.00	1 month.
		Baked goods	1	10 x 12	13.20	1 month.
		Baked goods	1	10 x 20	22.00	1 month.
		Baked goods	2	10 x 26	$25.60 to 26.00	1 month.
		Fish and oysters	1	10 x 12	14.30	1 month.
		Fish and oysters	1	10 x 20	22.00	1 month.
		Flowers	[1] 34	10 x 10 to 10 x 20	11.00 to 22.00	1 month.
		Fruits and vegetables	15	10 x 12 to 10 x 20	13.20 to 22.00	1 month.
		Meats (fresh)				
181	Jamestown, N. Y.:					
	Public	Baked goods	2	16 x 16	8.00	1 month.
		Dairy products	10	16 x 16	8.00	1 month.
		Fish	1	16 x 16	8.00	1 month.
		Flowers	1	16 x 16	8.00	1 month.
		Fruits and vegetables	13	16 x 16	8.00	1 month.
		Groceries	1	16 x 16	8.00	1 month.
		Meats	11	16 x 16	8.00	1 month.
		Unclassified	7	16 x 16		
188	Lima, Ohio:					
	Central	Baked goods	4	8 x 16	51.00	1 year.
		Dairy products	12	8 x 20	51.00	1 year.
		Flowers	3	8 x 10	51.00	1 year.
		Fruits and vegetables	3	8 x 10	51.00	1 year.
		Groceries	2	8 x 10	51.00	1 year.
		Meats	4	8 x 10	51.00 to 66.00	1 year.
201	Lynchburg, Va.:					
	City	Fruits and vegetables	3	8 x 16	8.00 to 10.00	1 month.
		Groceries	1	12 x 16	10.00	1 month.
		Groceries	1	16 x 16	12.50	1 month.
		Groceries	1	16 x 32	25.00	1 month.
		Meats	4	16 x 16	35.00	1 month.
		Meats	4	16 x 24	75.00	1 month.
		Delicatessen and meats	1	20 x135	100.00	1 month.
		Unclassified	9			
203	Winston-Salem, N. C.:					
	City	Fish	1	10 x 12	12.50	1 month.
		Fish	1	12 x 60	58.00	1 month.
		Meats	4	10 x 18	18.00	1 month.
		Meats	9	18 x 20	25.00	1 month.
	Fairview	Fish	4	18 x 20	6.00	1 month.
		Meats	2	18 x 20	15.00	1 month.
204	Joplin, Mo.:					
	City	Dairy products	4	16 x 16	6.00 to 10.00	1 month.
		Fruits and vegetables	16	16 x 16	6.00 to 10.00	1 month.
		Meats	8	16 x 16	6.00 to 10.00	1 month.
210	Norristown, Pa.:					
	Borough	Baked goods	1	6½ x 6¾	15.00	1 year.
		Fish	5	6½ x 6¾	15.00	1 year.
		Fruits and vegetables	34	6½ x 6¾	15.00 to 25.00	1 year.
		Meats	13	6½ x 6¾	15.00 to 25.00	1 year.
		Delicatessen	1	6½ x 6¾	15.00	1 year.
		Unclassified	100	6½ x 6¾	15.00 to 25.00	1 year.
215	Zanesville, Ohio:					
	City	Baked goods	7	7 x 7	7.50 to 18.50	3 month.
		Dairy products	3	7 x 7	7.50	3 month.
		Flowers	10	7 x 7	7.50	3 month.
		Fruits and vegetables	50	7 x 7	7.50	3 month.
		Groceries	1	7 x 7	7.50	3 month.
		Meats	22	7 x 7	7.50 to 22.00	3 month.
		Cigars	1	7 x 7	10.00	1 month.
216	Madison, Wis.:					
	Public	Groceries	2	10 x 20	.50	1 day.
		Meats	2	10 x 20	.50	1 day.
		Produce	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
221	Wilmington, N. C.:					
	Front Street	Fish	3	[2]	75.00	1 month.
		Fruits and vegetables	1	20 x 40	[2]	1 month.
		Meats	1	20 x 60	[2]	1 month.

[1] In addition, a stand 3 feet wide extending through entire building in center aisle is provided for small producers free of charge.

[2] Not reported.

TABLE 7.—MARKET DAYS AND HOURS: 1918.

[Cities not reporting markets are omitted. For a list of the cities arranged alphabetically by states, with the number assigned to each, see page 11. For a text discussion of this table, see page 22. Hours from midnight to noon are indicated by the letter "a"; from noon to midnight, by the letter "p."]

City number.	CITY AND NAME OF MARKET.	Market season.	MARKET HOURS.[1] Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
1	New York, N. Y.:							
	Delaney Street	May 1–Sept. 30	(2) – 2.00 p.	(2) – 2.00 p.	(2) – 2.00 p.	(2) –Midn't.	(2)	(2) – 2.00 p.
		Oct. 1–Apr. 30	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2) – 4.00 p.	(2)
	Fifty-ninth Street	Entire year	7.00 a.– 7.00 p.	7.00 a.– 7.00 p.	7.00 a.– 7.00 p.	7.00 a.– 7.00 p.	7.00 a.– 7.00 p.	7.00 a.–11.00 p.
	Gansevoort	May 15–Nov. 15	4.00 a.–11.00 a.	4.00 a.–11.00 a.	4.00 a.–11.00 a.	4.00 a.–11.00 a.	4.00 a.–11.00 a.	4.00 a.–11.00 a.
		Nov. 16–May 14	.....	5.00 a.–Noon.	.....	.....	5.00 a.–Noon.	
	Harlem	Entire year	7.00 a.– 7.00 p.	7.00 a.– 7.00 p.	7.00 a.– 7.00 p.	7.00 a.– 7.00 p.	7.00 a.– 9.00 p.	7.00 a.–11.00 p.
	Jefferson	Entire year	6.00 a.– 6.00 p.	6.00 a.– 6.00 p.	6.00 a.– 6.00 p.	6.00 a.– 6.00 p.	6.00 a.– 6.00 p.	6.00 a.–10.00 p.
	Manhattan	Entire year	6.00 a.– 5.00 p.	6.00 a.– 5.00 p.	6.00 a.– 5.00 p.	6.00 a.– 5.00 p.	6.00 a.– 2.00 p.	
	Washington	Entire year	4.00 a.– 8.00 p.	4.00 a.– 8.00 p.	4.00 a.– 8.00 p.	4.00 a.– 8.00 p.	4.00 a.– 8.00 p.	4.00 a.–10.00 p.
	Wallabout	Entire year	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
	Wallabout Wagon	Apr. 1–Sept. 30	Midn't –Noon.	Midn't –Noon.	Midn't –Noon.	Midn't –Noon.	Midn't –Noon.	Midn't–Noon.
			6.30 p.–Midn't.	6.30 p.–Midn't.	6.30 p.–Midn't.	6.30 p.–Midn't.	6.30 p.–Midn't.	
		Oct. 1–Mar. 31	Midn't – 1.00 p.	Midn't – 1.00 p.	Midn't – 1.00 p.	Midn't – 1.00 p.	Midn't– 1.00 p.	Midn't– 1.00 p.
			5.00 p.–Midn't.	5.00 p.–Midn't.	5.00 p.–Midn't.	5.00 p.–Midn't.	5.00 p.–Midn't.	
	West Washington	Entire year	5.00 a.– 4.00 p.	5.00 a.– 4.00 p.	5.00 a.– 4.00 p.	5.00 a.– 4.00 p.	5.00 a.– 4.00 p.	5.00 a.– 4.00 p.
2	Chicago, Ill.:							
	Maxwell Street	Entire year	6.00 a.– 7.00 p.	6.00 a.– 7.00 p.	6.00 a.– 7.00 p.	6.00 a.– 7.00 p.	6.00 a.– 7.00 p.	
	Randolph Street	May 1–Oct. 31	4.00 a.–10.00 a.	4.00 a.–10.00 a.	4.00 a.–10.00 a.	4.00 a.–10.00 a.	4.00 a.–10.00 a.	4.00 a.–10.00 a.
		Nov. 1–Apr. 30	10.00 a.– 2.00 p.	10.00 a.– 2.00 p.	10.00 a.– 2.00 p.	10.00 a.– 2.00 p.	10.00 a.– 2.00 p.	10.00 a.– 2.00 p.
	South Chicago	Entire year	7.00 a.– 7.00 p.	7.00 a.– 7.00 p.	7.00 a.– 7.00 p.	7.00 a.– 7.00 p.	7.00 a.– 7.00 p.	7.00 a.–10.00 p.
3	Philadelphia, Pa.:							
	All markets	Entire year	3.00 a.– 3.00 p.	3.00 a.– 3.00 p.	3.00 a.– 3.00 p.	3.00 a.– 3.00 p.	3.00 a.– 6.00 p.	3.00 a.– 9.00 p.
4	St. Louis, Mo.:							
	Biddle	Entire year	7.00 a.– 8.00 p.	7.00 a.– 8.00 p.	7.00 a.– 8.00 p.	6.00 a.– 9.00 p.	6.00 a.– 9.00 p.	5.00 a.–10.00 p.
	Soulard	Entire year	5.00 a.–11.00 a.	5.00 a.–11.00 a.	5.00 a.–11.00 a.	5.00 a.–11.00 a.	5.00 a. 11.00 a.	5.00 a.–11.00 a.
	South	Entire year	5.00 a.– 7.00 p.	5.00 a.– 7.00 p.	5.00 a.– 7.00 p.	5.00 a.– 7.00 p.	5.00 a.– 7.00 p.	5.00 a.– 7.00 p.
	Union—							
	Meats	Entire year	4.00 a.– 2.30 p.	4.00 a.– 2.30 p.	4.00 a.– 2.30 p.	4.00 a.– 2.30 p.	4.00 a.– 2.30 p.	4.00 a.– 8.15 p.
	Vegetables, etc	Entire year	6.00 a.– 6.15 p.	6.00 a.– 6.15 p.	6.00 a.– 6.15 p.	6.00 a.– 6.15 p.	6.00 a.– 6.15 p.	6.00 a.–Midn't.
5	Boston, Mass.:							
	Faneuil Hall and Quincy	Entire year	7.00 a.– 5.00 p.	7.00 a.– 5.00 p.	7.00 a.– 5.00 p.	7.00 a.– 5.00 p.	7.00 a.– 5.00 p.	7.00 a.– 5.00 p.
	South Market	Entire year	Sunrise– 5.00 p.	Sunrise– 5.00 p.	Sunrise– 5.00 p.	Sunrise– 5.00 p.	Sunrise– 5.00 p.	Sunrise– 5.00 p.
6	Cleveland, Ohio:							
	Broadway and Central	Entire year	.....	7.00 a.– 2.00 p.	.....	7.00 a.– 2.00 p.	.....	6.00 a.–10.30 p
	Farmers'	Entire year	.....	5.00 a.– 2.00 p.	.....	5.00 a.– 2.00 p.	.....	5.00 a.– 6.00 p.
	West Side	Entire year	7.00 a.– 2.00 p.	.....	7.00 a.– 2.00 p.	.....	7.00 a.– 2.00 p.	7.00 a.–10.30 p.
7	Detroit, Mich.:							
	All markets	Entire year	(2) –Noon.	(2) –Noon.	(2) –Noon.	(2) –Noon.	(2) –Noon.	(2) –Noon.
8	Baltimore, Md.:							
	Belair, Cross Street, Fells Point, and Lexington	Entire year	.....	Sunrise– 3.00 p.	.....	.....	Sunrise– 3.00 p.	Sunrise–10.30 p.
	Canton, Hanover, Lafayette, and Northeast	Entire year	Sunrise– 3.00 p.	.....	.....	Sunrise– 3.00 p.	.....	Sunrise–10.30 p.
	Center—							
	Inclosed	Entire year	3.00 a.– 5.00 p.	3.00 a.– 5.00 p.	3.00 a.– 5.00 p.	3.00 a.– 5.00 p.	3.00 a.– 5.00 p.	3.00 a.– 5.00 p.
	Open	Entire year	3.00 a.–11.00 p.	3.00 a.–11.00 p.	3.00 a.–11.00 p.	3.00 a.–11.00 p.	3.00 a.–11.00 p.	3.00 a.–11.00 p.
	Hollins	Entire year	.....	.....	Sunrise– 3.00 p.	.....	.....	Sunrise–10.30 p.
	Richmond	Entire year	.....	Sunrise– 3.00 p.	.....	Sunrise– 3.00 p.	.....	Sunrise–10.30 p.
9	Pittsburgh, Pa.:							
	Adams and Monongahela Wharf	Entire year	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
	Diamond	Entire year	6.00 a.– 6.00 p.	6.00 a.– 6.00 p.	6.00 a.– 6.00 p.	6.00 a.– 6.00 p.	6.00 a.– 6.00 p.	5.00 a.–10.00 p.
	Duquesne	Entire year	5.00 a.– 6.00 p.	5.00 a.– 6.00 p.	5.00 a.– 6.00 p.	5.00 a.– 6.00 p.	5.00 a.– 6.00 p.	5.00 a.– 6.00 p.
	North Side	Entire year	5.00 a.– 6.00 p.	5.00 a.– 6.00 p.	5.00 a.– 6.00 p.	5.00 a.– 6.00 p.	5.00 a.– 6.00 p.	5.00 a.–10.00 p.
	South Side	Entire year	6.00 a.– 5.30 p.	6.00 a.– 5.30 p.	6.00 a.– 5.30 p.	6.00 a.– 5.30 p.	6.00 a.– 5.30 p.	6.00 a.–10.00 p.
10	Los Angeles, Calif.:							
	All markets	Entire year	.....	6.00 a.– 2.00 p.	.....	6.00 a.– 2.00 p.	.....	6.00 a.– 6.00 p.
11	Buffalo, N. Y.:							
	Broadway	Entire year	5.30 a.– 2.00 p.	5.30 a.– 2.00 p.	5.30 a.– 2.00 p.	5.30 a.– 2.00 p.	5.30 a.– 2.00 p.	5.30 a.–10.30 p.
	Clinton	Entire year	6.00 a.–Noon.	6.00 a.–Noon.	6.00 a.–Noon.	6.00 a.–Noon.	6.00 a.–Noon.	6.00 a.–10.00 p.
	Elk Street and Washington	Entire year	5.30 a.– 6.00 p.	5.30 a.– 6.00 p.	5.30 a.– 6.00 p.	5.30 a.– 6.00 p.	5.30 a.– 6.00 p.	5.30 a.–10.30 p.
13	Milwaukee, Wis.:							
	Center Street, Central, and South Side	Entire year	5.00 a.– 9.00 a.	5.00 a.– 9.00 a.	5.00 a.– 9.00 a.	5.00 a.– 9.00 a.	5.00 a.– 9.00 a.	5.00 a.– 9.00 a.
	Second and National	Entire year	5.00 a.– 9.00 a.	5.00 a.– 9.00 a.	5.00 a.– 9.00 a.	5.00 a.– 9.00 a.	5.00 a.– 9.00 a.	5.00 a.– 9.00 a.
	North Side Curb	Entire year	.....	5.00 a.– 9.00 a.	.....	5.00 a.– 9.00 a.	.....	6.00 p.–10.00 p.
14	Newark, N. J.:							6.00 p.–10.00 p.
	Center—							
	Inclosed	Entire year	6.00 a.– 6.00 p.	6.00 a.– 6.00 p.	6.00 a.– 6.00 p.	6.00 a.– 6.00 p.	6.00 a.– 6.00 p.	6.00 a.–10.30 p.
	Open	Entire year	Midn't – 6.00 p.	Midn't – 6.00 p.	Midn't – 6.00 p.	Midn't – 6.00 p.	Midn't – 6.00 p.	Midn't – 6.00 p.
15	Cincinnati, Ohio:							
	Court Street	Summer	.....	4.00 a.–11.00 a.	.....	4.00 a.–11.00 a.	.....	4.00 a.–11.00 a.
		Winter	.....	7.00 a.–11.00 a.	.....	7.00 a.–11.00 a.	.....	7.00 a.–11.00 a.
	Findlay	Entire year	.....	4.00 a.–11.00 a.	.....	4.00 a.–11.00 a.	.....	4.00 a.–11.00 p.
	Pearl Street	Entire year	4.00 a.–11.00 a.	.....	4.00 a.–11.00 a.	.....	4.00 a.–11.00 a.	
	Sixth Street	Entire year	4.00 a.–11.00 a.	4.00 a.–11.00 a.	4.00 a.–11.00 a.	4.00 a.–11.00 a.	4.00 a.–11.00 a.	4.00 a.–11.00 p.
16	New Orleans, La.:							
	All markets	Entire year	Dawn – 3.00 p.	Dawn – 3.00 p.	Dawn – 3.00 p.	Dawn – 3.00 p.	Dawn – 3.00 p.	Dawn – 3.00 p.
17	Washington, D. C.:							
	Eastern	Entire year	5.00 a.– 1.00 p.	5.00 a.– 1.00 p.	5.00 a.– 1.00 p.	5.00 a.– 1.00 p.	5.00 a.– 1.00 p.	5.00 a.–10.00 p.
	Farmers' Produce	Summer	3.00 a.– 2.00 p.	3.00 a.– 2.00 p.	3.00 a.– 2.00 p.	3.00 a.– 2.00 p.	3.00 a.– 2.00 p.	3.00 a.– 4.30 p.
		Winter	5.00 a.– 2.00 p.	5.00 a.– 2.00 p.	5.00 a.– 2.00 p.	5.00 a.– 2.00 p.	5.00 a.– 2.00 p.	5.00 a.– 2.00 p.
	Fish	Entire year	5.30 a.– 5.00 p.	5.30 a.– 5.00 p.	5.30 a.– 5.00 p.	5.30 a.– 5.00 p.	5.30 a.– 5.00 p.	5.30 a.– 5.00 p.
	Georgetown	Entire year	6.00 a.– 6.00 p.	6.00 a.– 6.00 p.	6.00 a.– 6.00 p.	6.00 a.– 6.00 p.	6.00 a.– 6.00 p.	6.00 a.–10.00 p.
	Western	Entire year	5.00 a.– 2.00 p.	.....	5.00 a.– 2.00 p.	.....	5.00 a.– 2.00 p.	6.00 a.–10.30 p.
18	Seattle, Wash.:							
	Pike Place	Entire year	(2) – 6.00 p.	(2) – 6.00 p.	(2) – 6.00 p.	(2) – 6.00 p.	(2) – 6.00 p.	(2) –6.00 p.
19	Kansas City, Mo.:							
	City—							
	Inclosed	Entire year	5.00 a.– 7.00 p.	5.00 a.– 7.00 p.	5.00 a.– 7.00 p.	5.00 a.– 7.00 p.	5.00 a.– 7.00 p.	5.00 a.–10.00 p.
	Open	Apr. 1–Nov. 30	4.00 a.–10.00 a.	4.00 a.–10.00 a.	4.00 a.–10.00 a.	4.00 a.–10.00 a.	4.00 a.–10.00 a.	4.00 a.–10.00 p.
		Dec. 1–Mar. 31	5.00 a.–10.00 a.	5.00 a.–10.00 a.	5.00 a.–10.00 a.	5.00 a.–10.00 a.	5.00 a.–10.00 a.	5.00 a.–10.00 p.
20	Portland, Oreg.:							
	Carroll Public	Entire year	6.00 a.– 6.00 p.	6.00 a.– 6.00 p.	6.00 a.– 6.00 p.	6.00 a.– 6.00 p.	6.00 a.– 6.00 p.	6.00 a.– 8.00 p.
21	Indianapolis, Ind.:							
	Central	Entire year	.....	5.00 a.– 1.00 p.	.....	5.00 a.– 1.00 p.	.....	5.00 a.–10.00 p.
22	Denver, Colo.:							
	City	Entire year	Sunrise–11.00 a.	Sunrise–11.00 a.	Sunrise–11.00 a.	Sunrise–11.00 a.	Sunrise–11.00 a.	Sunrise–11.00 a.

[1] For market hours on Sunday, see page 22.

[2] Not specified.

TABLE 7.—MARKET DAYS AND HOURS: 1918—Continued.

[Cities not reporting markets are omitted. For a list of the cities arranged alphabetically by states, with the number assigned to each, see page 11. For a text discussion of this table, see page 22. Hours from midnight to noon are indicated by the letter "a"; from noon to midnight, by the letter "p."]

City number.	CITY AND NAME OF MARKET.	Market season.	MARKET HOURS.[1] Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
25	Rochester, N. Y.:							
	Public	May 1–Oct. 31	3.00 a.–Noon.	3.00 a.–Noon.	3.00 a.–Noon.	3.00 a.–Noon.	3.00 a.–Noon.	3.00 a.–Noon.
		Nov. 1–Apr. 30	5.00 a.–Noon.	5.00 a.–Noon.	5.00 a.–Noon.	5.00 a.–Noon.	5.00 a.–Noon.	5.00 a.–Noon.
27	St. Paul, Minn.:							
	City	May 1–Oct. 31	6.00 a.– 2.00 p.	6.00 a.– 2.00 p.	6.00 a.– 2.00 p.	6.00 a.– 2.00 p.	6.00 a.– 2.00 p.	6.00 a.– 2.00 p
		Nov. 1–Apr. 30	7.00 a.– 2.00 p.	7.00 a.– 2.00 p.	7.00 a.– 2.00 p.	7.00 a.– 2.00 p.	7.00 a.– 2.00 p.	7.00 a.– 2.00 p
29	Columbus, Ohio:							
	Central	Summer		4.00 a.–Noon.		4.00 a.–Noon.		4.00 a.–10.30 p
		Winter		5.00 a.–Noon.		5.00 a.–Noon.		5.00 a.–10.30 p
	East, North, and West	Summer	4.00 a.–Noon.		4.00 a.–Noon.		4.00 a.–Noon.	4.00 a.–10.30 p
		Winter	5.00 a.–Noon.		5.00 a.–Noon.		5.00 a.–Noon.	5.00 a.–10.30 p
	Producers'	Entire year	4.00 a.– 9.30 a.	4.00 a.– 9.30 a.	4.00 a.– 9.30 a.	4.00 a.– 9.30 a.	4.00 a.– 9.30 a.	4.00 a.– 9.30 a
31	Toledo, Ohio:							
	Erie Street	May 1–Oct. 31	3.00 a.–Noon.	3.00 a.–Noon.	3.00 a.–Noon.	3.00 a.–Noon.	3.00 a.–Noon.	3.00 a.–Noon.
33	Birmingham, Ala.:							
	Curb[2]	May 1–Nov. 30	5.00 a.– 8.30 a.	5.00 a.– 8.30 a.	5.00 a.– 8.30 a.	5.00 a.– 8.30 a.	5.00 a.– 8.30 a.	5.00 a.–8.30 a.
34	Omaha, Nebr.:							
	City	Mar. 16–Oct. 14	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3).
35	Worcester, Mass.:							
	Salem Square	Entire year	4.00 a.– 9.00 a.	4.00 a.– 9.00 a.	4.00 a.– 9.00 a.	4.00 a.– 9.00 a.	4.00 a.– 9.00 a.	4.00 a.– 9.00 a
36	Richmond, Va.:							
	First	Entire year	Dayl't–Noon.	Dayl't–Noon.	Dayl't–Noon.	Dayl't–Noon.	Dayl't–Noon.	Dayl't.–10.00 p
	Second	Entire year	5.00 a.– 2.00 p.	5.00 a.– 2.00 p.	5.00 a.– 2.00 p.	5.00 a.– 2.00 p.	5.00 a.– 2.00 p.	5.00 a.–11.00 p
37	Syracuse, N. Y.:							
	North Side	Entire year	4.30 a.– 6.00 p.	4.30 a.– 6.00 p.	4.30 a.– 6.00 p.	4.30 a.– 6.00 p.	4.30 a.– 6.00 p.	4.30 a.– 2.00 p
	South Side	Entire year	4.30 a.– 5.00 p.	4.30 a.– 5.00 p.	4.30 a.– 5.00 p.	4.30 a.– 5.00 p.	4.30 a.– 5.00 p.	4.30 a.– 2.00 p
38	Spokane, Wash.:							
	City or Second Avenue	Entire year	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3).
39	New Haven, Conn.:							
	Public	(4)–Oct. 31	4.30 a.– 8.30 a.	4.30 a.– 8.30 a.	4.30 a.– 8.30 a.	4.30 a.– 8.30 a.	4.30 a.– 8.30 a.	4.30 a.– 8.30 a
40	Memphis, Tenn.:							
	City—							
	Inclosed	Entire year	6.00 a.– 6.00 p.	6.00 a.– 6.00 p.	6.00 a.– 6.00 p.	6.00 a.– 6.00 p.	6.00 a.– 6.00 p.	6.00 a.–10.00 p
	Open	Entire year	5.00 a.– 8.00 a.	5.00 a.– 8.00 a.	5.00 a.– 8.00 a.	5.00 a.– 8.00 a.	5.00 a.– 8.00 a.	5.00 a.– 8.00
43	Grand Rapids, Mich.:							
	City—							
	Wholesale	Apr. 1–Oct. 31	4.00 a.– 7.00 a.	4.00 a.– 7.00 a.	4.00 a.– 7.00 a.	4.00 a.– 7.00 a.	4.00 a.– 7.00 a.	4.00 a.– 7.00
	Retail	Apr. 1–Oct. 31	5.00 a.– 8.00 a.	5.00 a.– 8.00 a.	5.00 a.– 8.00 a.	5.00 a.– 8.00 a.	5.00 a.– 8.00 a.	5.00 a.– 8.00
45	San Antonio, Tex.:							
	City—							
	Inclosed	Entire year	4.45 a.– 7.30 p.	4.45 a.– 7.30 p.	4.45 a.– 7.30 p.	4.45 a.– 7.30 p.	4.45 a.– 7.30 p.	4.45 a.–10.00
	Open	Entire year	4.45 a.– 9.00 a.	4.45 a.– 9.00 a.	4.45 a.– 9.00 a.	4.45 a.– 9.00 a.	4.45 a.– 9.00 a.	4.45 a.– 9.00
			3.00 p.– 7.30 p.	3.00 p.– 7.30 p.	3.00 p.– 7.30 p.	3.00 p.– 7.30 p.	3.00 p.– 7.30 p.	3.00 p.– 7.30
46	Fall River, Mass.:							
	Curb	Entire year	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3).
47	Dayton, Ohio:							
	Central Curb	Entire year		5.00 a.–11.00 a.		5.00 a.–11.00 a.		5.00 a.–11.00
	Central Market House	Mar. 1–Oct. 31		4.00 a.–11.00 a.		4.00 a.–11.00 a.		4.00 a.–11.00
		Nov. 1–Feb. 28		5.00 a.–11.00 a.		5.00 a.–11.00 a.		5.00 a.–11.00
	Wayne Avenue	Entire year			5.00 a.–11.00 a.		5.00 a.–11.00 a.	Noon – 9.00
	Wholesale Curb	Entire year		4.00 a.– 7.00 a.		4.00 a.– 7.00 a.		4.00 a.– 7.00
49	Salt Lake City, Utah:							
	Municipal	June 1–Oct. 20	6.00 a.– 7.00 p.	6.00 a.– 7.00 p.	6.00 a.– 7.00 p.	6.00 a.– 7.00 p.	6.00 a.– 7.00 p.	6.00 a.–10.00
51	Nashville, Tenn.:							
	City—							
	Inclosed	Entire year	4.00 a.–11.00 a.	4.00 a.–11.00 a.	4.00 a.–11.00 a.	4.00 a.–11.00 a.	4.00 a.–11.00 a.	4.00 a.– 9.00
	Open	Entire year	4.00 p.–Midn't.	Midn't–11.00 a.	Midn't–11.00 a.	Midn't–11.00 a.	Midn't–11.00 a.	Midn't– 9.00
				4.00 p.–Midn't.	4.00 p.–Midn't.	4.00 p.–Midn't.	4.00 p.–Midn't.	
52	Tacoma, Wash.:							
	City Public	Jan.–May[5]	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3).
53	Houston, Tex.:							
	City	Entire year	4.00 a.– 7.00 p.	4.00 a.– 7.00 p.	4.00 a.– 7.00 p.	4.00 a.– 7.00 p.	4.00 a.– 7.00 p.	4.00 a.–11.00
54	Cambridge, Mass.:							5.00 a.–Midn
	All markets	May–Nov		6.00 a.–10.00 p.				
56	Lowell, Mass.:							
	Curb	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3).
57	Hartford, Conn.:							
	All markets	May 1–Oct. 31	5.00 a.– 9.00 a.	5.00 a.– 9.00 a.	5.00 a.– 9.00 a.	5.00 a.– 9.00 a.	5.00 a.– 9.00 a.	5.00 a.– 9.00
61	Springfield, Mass.:							
	Municipal	Entire year[6]		Dayl't–Noon.		Dayl't–Noon.		Dayl't– 2.00
63	Albany, N. Y.:							
	Center	Entire year	5.00 a.– 1.00 p.	5.00 a.– 1.00 p.	5.00 a.– 1.00 p.	5.00 a.– 1.00 p.	5.00 a.– 1.00 p.	5.00 a.– 1.00
64	Des Moines, Iowa:							
	City	Entire year[7]		7.00 a.– 6.00 p.		7.00 a.– 6.00 p.		7.00 a.– 9.00
65	Lynn, Mass.:							6.00 a.– 3.00
	Public	May–Dec.[6]			6.00 a.– 1.00 p.			
66	Schenectady, N. Y.:							
	Public	June 1–Dec. 31	3.00 a.– 7.00 a.	3.00 a.– 7.00 a.	3.00 a.– 7.00 a.	3.00 a.– 7.00 a.	3.00 a.– 7.00 a.	3.00 a.– 7.00
		Jan. 1–May 31	7.00 a.– 6.00 p.	7.00 a.– 6.00 p.	7.00 a.– 6.00 p.	7.00 a.– 6.00 p.	7.00 a.– 6.00 p.	7.00 a.– 6.00
68	Lawrence, Mass.:							
	Curb	Entire year	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3).
70	Oklahoma City, Okla.:							
	City	Entire year	6.00 a.–10.00 a.	6.00 a.–10.00 a.	6.00 a.–10.00 a.	6.00 a.–10.00 a.	6.00 a.–10.00 a.	6.00 a.–10.00
71	Duluth, Minn.:							
	City Public	Aug. 18–Oct. 31			6.30 a.– (3)			6.30 a.– (3)
	West Duluth	Aug. 15–Sept. 15			6.30 a.– 3.00 p.			6.30 a.– 3.00
72	Wilmington, Del.:							
	Fish Curbstone, Flower Curbstone, Fruit and Grain Curbstone, Hucksters' Curbstone, King Street, and Madison Street.	Entire year		Noon –Midn't.	Midn't – 3.00 p.		Noon –Midn't.	Midn't – 3.00
	Truckers' Wholesale Curbstone.	Entire year		6.00 a.–Midn't.	Midn't – 3.00 p.		6.00 a.–Midn't.	Midn't – 3.00
	Wharf	Entire year	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(5)	(3).
73	Akron, Ohio:							
	City	Entire year	6.00 a.– 6.00 p.	6.00 a.– 6.00 p.	6.00 a.– 6.00 p.	6.00 a.– 6.00 p.	6.00 a.– 6.00 p.	4.00 a.–11.00
	Street	Apr. 1–Nov. 30		4.00 a.– 7.00 p.		4.00 a.– 7.00 p.		4.00 a.– 7.00
74	Norfolk, Va.:							
	All markets	Entire year	Sunrise– (3)	Sunrise– (3)	Sunrise– (3)	Sunrise– (3)	Sunrise– (3)	Sunrise– (3)

[1] For market hours on Sunday, see page 22.
[2] Established in July, 1917.
[3] Not specified.
[4] Not reported; established in August, 1917.
[5] Discontinued.
[6] Established in August, 1917.
[7] Open market from Apr. 15 to Nov. 1.

TABLE 7.—MARKET DAYS AND HOURS: 1918—Continued.

[Cities not reporting markets are omitted. For a list of the cities arranged alphabetically by states, with the number assigned to each, see page 11. For a text discussion of this table, see page 22. Hours from midnight to noon are indicated by the letter "a"; from noon to midnight, by the letter "p."]

City number.	CITY AND NAME OF MARKET.	Market season.	MARKET HOURS.[1]					
			Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
75	Elizabeth, N. J.:							
	Farmers' Public	Apr. 15–Dec. 31		5.00 a.–Noon.		5.00 a.–Noon.		5.00 a.–Noon.
76	Utica, N. Y.:							
	All markets	June–Oct		5.00 a.– 1.00 p.		5.00 a.– 1.00 p.		5.00 a.– 6.00 p.
79	St. Joseph, Mo.:							
	Market House—							
	Inclosed	Entire year	6.00 a.– 9.00 p.	6.00 a.– 9.00 p.	6.00 a.– 9.00 p.	6.00 a.– 9.00 p.	6.00 a.– 9.00 p.	6.00 a.– 9.00 p.
	Open	May 1–Sept. 30	4.00 a.–10.00 a.	4.00 a.–10.00 a.	4.00 a.–10.00 a.	4.00 a.–10.00 a.	4.00 a.–10.00 a.	4.00 a.–10.00 a.
		Oct. 1–Apr. 30	6.00 a.–10.00 a.	6.00 a.–10.00 a.	6.00 a.–10.00 a.	6.00 a.–10.00 a.	6.00 a.–10.00 a.	6.00 a.–10.00 a.
	Patee	Entire year	7.00 a.– 7.00 p.	7.00 a.– 7.00 p.	7.00 a.– 7.00 p.	7.00 a.– 7.00 p.	7.00 a.– 7.00 p.	7.00 a.– 7.00 p.
83	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.:							
	Curb	Entire year	5.00 a.–Noon.	5.00 a.– 4.00 p.	5.00 a.–Noon.	5.00 a.–Noon.	5.00 a.– 4.00 p.	5.00 a.–Noon.
84	Troy, N. Y.:							
	Public	Entire year	Midn't–Noon.	Midn't–Noon.	Midn't–Noon.	Midn't–Noon.	Midn't–Noon.	Midn't–Noon.
85	Fort Wayne, Ind.:							
	Barr Street	Apr. 1–Oct. 31		6.00 a.–Noon.		6.00 a.–Noon.		6.00 a.–Noon.
		Nov. 1–Mar. 31		7.00 a.–Noon.		7.00 a.–Noon.		7.00 a.–Noon.
87	Evansville, Ind.:							
	Fourth Street	Entire year		2.00 p.–10.00 p.		2.00 p.–10.00 p.		2.00 p.–11.00 p.
	Willard—							
	Inclosed	Entire year	7.00 a.– 9.00 p.	7.00 a.– 9.00 p.	7.00 a.– 9.00 p.	7.00 a.– 9.00 p.	7.00 a.– 9.00 p.	7.00 a.–10.00 p.
	Open	Mar.–Dec.	3.00 p.– 9.00 p.		3.00 p.– 9.00 p		3.00 p.– 9.00 p.	3.00 p.–10.00 p.
89	Passaic, N. J.:							
	City	May–Oct		5.00 a.–Noon.		5.00 a.–Noon.		5.00 a.– 6.00 p.
93	Peoria, Ill.:							
	Central City	Entire year		5.00 a.–Noon.		5.00 a.–Noon.		5.00 a.– 9.00 p.
94	South Bend, Ind.:							
	Colfax Avenue Public	Summer		5.00 a.–Noon.		5.00 a.–Noon.		5.00 a.–Noon.
		Winter						7.00 a.–Noon.
95	Johnstown, Pa.:							
	Curb	Apr. 1–Oct. 31			3.00 a.– 9.00 a.			3.00 a.– 9.00 a.
97	Savannah, Ga.:							
	City	Apr. 1–Sept. 30	4.00 a.–11.30 a.	4.00 a.–11.30 a.	4.00 a.–11.30 a.	4.00 a.–11.30 a.	4.00 a.–11.30 a.	4.00 a.–10.30 p.
		Oct. 1–Mar. 31	4.00 a.–10.30 a.	4.00 a.–10.30 a.	4.00 a.–10.30 a.	4.00 a.–10.30 a.	4.00 a.–10.30 a.	4.00 a.–10.30 p.
99	Sacramento, Calif.:							
	Ninth Street Free Public	Entire year			7.00 a.–Noon.			7.00 a.–Noon.
103	Portland, Me.:							
	Curb	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2).
105	Canton, Ohio:							
	Auditorium—							
	Inclosed	Entire year		6.30 a.– 6.00 p.		6 30 a.– 6.00 p.		6.30 a.–10.00 p.
	Open	Summer [3]	6.00 a.– 9.30 a.		6.00 a.– 9.30 a.		6.00 a.– 9.30 a.	
107	Chattanooga, Tenn.:							
	City—							
	Inclosed	Entire year	5.00 a.– 7.00 p.	5.00 a.– 7.00 p.	5.00 a.– 7.00 p.	5.00 a.– 7.00 p.	5.00 a.– 7.00 p.	5.00 a.–10.30 p.
	Open	Entire year	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2).
108	Charleston, S. C.:							
	Central—							
	Inclosed	Entire year	6.00 a.– 6.00 p.	6.00 a.– 6.00 p.	6.00 a.– 6.00 p.	6.00 a.– 6.00 p.	6.00 a.– 6.00 p.	6.00 a.–10.00 p.
	Open	Entire year	7.00 a.– (2)	7.00 a.– (2)	7.00 a.– (2)	7.00 a.– (2)	7.00 a.– (2)	7.00 a.– (2)
110	Altoona, Pa.:							
	Eighth Avenue	Entire year [4]			6.00 a.–Noon.			6.00 a.–Noon.
111	Covington, Ky.:							
	Eleventh Street	Entire year	2.00 a.–11.00 a.			2.00 a.–11.00 a.		
	Seventh Street	Entire year		2.00 a.–11.00 a.			2.00 a.–11.00 a.	7.00 a.–11.00 p.
	Sixth Street	Entire year			2.00 a–11.00 a.			2.00 a.–11.00 a.
113	Mobile, Ala.:							
	All markets	Entire year	4.00 a.–Noon.	4.00 a.–Noon.	4.00 a.–Noon.	4.00 a.–Noon.	4.00 a.–Noon.	3.00 a.–Midn't.
117	Tampa, Fla.:							
	Public	(5)	5.00 a.– 9.00 a.	5.00 a.– 9.00 a.	5.00 a.– 9.00 a.	5.00 a.– 9.00 a.	5.00 a.– 9.00 a.	5.00 a.– 9.00 a.
118	Saginaw, Mich.:							
	City	June–Oct	7.00 a.–10.00 a.	7.00 a.–10.00 a.	7.00 a.–10.00 a.	7.00 a.–10.00 a.	7.00 a.–10.00 a.	7.00 a.–10.00 a.
119	Rockford, Ill.:							
	R. H. Shumway Market Place	Mar. 15–Dec. 31		5.00 a.–11.00 a.		5.00 a.–11.00 a.		5.00 a.–11.00 a.
122	Gary, Ind.:							
	City	June–Nov		6.00 a.–Noon.		6.00 a.–Noon.		6.00 a.–Noon.
124	Binghamton, N. Y.:							
	Curb	June 1–Nov. 30		5.00 a.–10.00 a.		5.00 a.–10.00 a.		5.00 a.–10.00 a.
125	York, Pa.:							
	Curb	Entire year			5.00 a.– 7.00 a.			5.00 a.–7.00 a.
126	Springfield, Ohio:							
	City	Entire year		5.00 a.–11.00 a.		5.00 a.–11.00 a.		5.00 a.–11.00 a.
								2.00 p.–10.00 p.
128	Lancaster, Pa.:							
	Central	Entire year			3.00 a.–10.00 a.			3.00 a.–10.00 a.
	Curb	Entire year		4.00 p.–Midn't.	Midn't–10.00 a.		4.00 p.–Midn't.	Midn't–10.00 a.
130	Kalamazoo, Mich.:							
	City	May–Nov	5.00 a.–10.00 a.	5.00 a.–10.00 a.	5.00 a.–10.00 a.	5.00 a.–10.00 a.	5.00 a.–10.00 a.	5.00 a.–10.00 a.
134	Salem, Mass.:							
	Public	Entire year						6.00 a.–10.00 p.
136	Huntington, W. Va.:							
	City—							
	Inclosed	Entire year	5.00 a.– 8.00 p.	5.00 a.– 8.00 p.	5.00 a.– 8.00 p.	5.00 a.– 8.00 p.	5.00 a.– 8.00 p.	5.00 a.–10.00 p.
	Open	May 1–Oct. 31	5.00 a.– 9.00 a.	5.00 a.– 9.00 a.	5.00 a.– 9.00 a.	5.00 a.– 9.00 a.	5.00 a.– 9.00 a.	5.00 a.– 9.00 a.
141	Racine, Wis.:							
	Junction Public	Summer	5.30 a.–10.00 a.		5.30 a.–10.00 a.		5.30 a.–10.00 a.	
	Municipal—							
	Inclosed	Entire year [6]		5.30 a.– 9.00 a.		5.30 a.– 9.00 a.		5.30 a.– 9.00 a.
	Open	Summer		5.30 a.–10.00 a.		5.30 a.–10.00 a.		5.30 a.–10.00 a.
144	Roanoke, Va.:							
	City—							
	Inclosed	Summer	5.00 a.– 6.00 p.	5.00 a.– 6.00 p.	5.00 a.– 6.00 p.	5.00 a.– 6.00 p.	5.00 a.– 6.00 p.	5.00 a.–10.00 p.
		Winter	6.00 a.– 6.00 p.	6.00 a.– 6.00 p.	6.00 a.– 6.00 p.	6.00 a.– 6.00 p.	6.00 a.– 6.00 p.	6.00 a.–10.00 p.
	Open	Summer	5.00 a.–Noon.	5.00 a.–Noon.	5.00 a.–Noon.	5.00 a.–Noon.	5.00 a.–Noon.	5.00 a.–10.00 p.
			4.00 p.– 6.00 p.	4.00 p.– 6.00 p.	4.00 p.–.6.00 p.	4.00 p.– 6.00 p.	4.00 p.– 6.00 p.	
		Winter	6.00 a.– 6.00 p.	6.00 a.– 6.00 p.	6.00 a.– 6.00 p.	6.00 a.– 6.00 p.	6.00 a.– 6.00 p.	6.00 a.–10.00 p.

[1] For market hours on Sunday, see page 22.
[2] Not specified.
[3] Established in October, 1917.
[4] Open market during summer, inclosed during winter.
[5] Market opened and discontinued during year reported.
[6] Established November, 1917; ordinance of Mar. 5, 1918, provides that market shall be open each working-day from 5.00 a. to 10.00 a. from May 1 to Oct. 15, and from 7.00 a. to 10.00 a. from Oct. 16 to Apr. 30.

TABLE 7.—MARKET DAYS AND HOURS: 1918—Continued.

[Cities not reporting markets are omitted. For a list of the cities arranged alphabetically by states, with the number assigned to each, see page 11. For a text discussion of this table, see page 22. Hours from midnight to noon are indicated by the letter "a"; from noon to midnight, by the letter "p."]

City number.	CITY AND NAME OF MARKET.	Market season.	MARKET HOURS.[1]					
			Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
147	Lansing, Mich.:							
	City	May 1–Oct. 31		5.00 a.–Noon.		5.00 a.–Noon.		5.00 a.–Noon.
		Nov. 1–Apr. 30		7.00 a.– 2.00 p.		7.00 a.– 2.00 p.		7.00 a.– 2.00 p.
152	Wheeling, W. Va.							
	Center—							
	Inclosed	Entire year	5.00 a.–11.00 a.	5.00 a.–11.00 a.	5.00 a.–11.00 a.	5.00 a.–11.00 a.	5.00 a.–11.00 a.	5.00 a.–10.00 p.
	Open	Entire year	5.00 a.–10.00 a.	5.00 a.–10.00 a.	5.00 a.–10.00 a.	5.00 a.–10.00 a.	5.00 a.–10.00 a.	5.00 a.–10.00 p.
155	Perth Amboy, N. J.: Farmers'	Entire year		5.00 a.–Noon.		5.00 a.–Noon.		5.00 a.–Noon.
157	Lexington, Ky.: City	Entire year	6.00 a.– 6.00 p.	6.00 a.– 6.00 p.	6.00 a.– 6.00 p.	6.00 a.– 6.00 p.	6.00 a.– 6.00 p.	6.00 a.–10.00 p.
158	New Castle, Pa.: Curb	Summer		6.00 a.–Noon.				6.00 a.–Noon.
		Winter						7.00 a.–Noon.
162	Hamilton, Ohio: Municipal	Entire year		([2]) –Noon.		([2]) –Noon.		([2]) –Noon.
164	Portsmouth, Va.: All markets	Entire year	Dayb'k–Sund'n	Dayb'k–Sund'n	Dayb'k–Sund'n	Dayb'k–Sund'n	Dayb'k–Sund'n	Dayb'k–11.00 p.
166	Dubuque, Iowa: Central	May 1–Oct. 31	6.00 a.–11.00 a.	6.00 a.–11.00 a.	6.00 a.–11.00 a.	6.00 a.–11.00 a.	6.00 a.–11.00 a.	6.00 a.–Noon.
		Nov. 1–Apr. 30	7.00 a.–11.00 a.	7.00 a.–11.00 a.	7.00 a.–11.00 a.	7.00 a.–11.00 a.	7.00 a.–11.00 a.	7.00 a.–Noon.
167	San Jose, Calif.: Free	Entire year			8.00 a.–11.00 a.			8.00 a.–Noon.
170	Quincy, Mass.: Public	July 15–Nov. 17			7.00 a.– 6.00 p.			7.00 a.– 9.00 p.
172	Knoxville, Tenn.: City	Entire year	4.00 a.– 6.00 p.	4.00 a.– 6.00 p.	4.00 a.– 6.00 p.	4.00 a.– 6.00 p.	4.00 a.– 6.00 p.	4.00 a.– 9.00 p.
174	Niagara Falls, N. Y.: Pine Avenue	Entire year		4.00 a.–11.00 a.		4.00 a.–11.00 a.		4.00 a.–11.00 a.
176	Elmira, N. Y.: Curb [3]	Apr. –Dec.		7.00 a.–11.00 a.		7.00 a.–11.00 a.		7.00 a.–11.00 a.
178	Cedar Rapids, Iowa: Curb	June 15–Oct. 15		6.00 a.– 9.00 a.		6.00 a.– 9.00 a.		6.00 a.– 9.00 a.
180	Auburn, N. Y.: City	([4])		([4])		([4])		([4]).
181	Jamestown, N. Y.: Public	Entire year		7.00 a.– 6.00 p.		7.00 a.– 6.00 p.		7.00 a.–10.00 p.
182	Waterloo, Iowa: East Side	May 15–Oct. 31	6.30 a.–10.00 a.	6.30 a.–10.00 a.	6.30 a.–10.00 a.	6.30 a.–10.00 a.	6.30 a.–10.00 a.	6.30 a.–10.00 a.
184	Shreveport, La.: Municipal Curb	May 1–Nov. 30			6.00 a.–Noon.			6.00 a.–Noon.
185	Fresno, Calif.: Free Public	Entire year		7.00 a.–Noon.		7.00 a.–Noon.		7.00 a.– 1.00 p.
188	Lima, Ohio:							
	Central—							
	Inclosed	Entire year		5.30 a.–11.30 a.		5.30 a.–11.30 a.		5.30 a.–10.30 p.
	Open	Entire year		5.30 a.–11.30 a.		5.30 a.–11.30 a.		5.30 a.– 3.30 p.
191	Stockton, Calif.: Public	Entire year	4.00 a.– 1.30 p.	4.00 a.– 1.30 p.	4.00 a.– 1.30 p.	4.00 a.– 1.30 p.	4.00 a.– 1.30 p.	4.00 a.– 1.30 p.
192	Jackson, Mich.: City	Apr. 1–Oct. 31	5.30 a.–11.00 a.	5.30 a.–11.00 a.	5.30 a.–11.00 a.	5.30 a.–11.00 a.	5.30 a.–11.00 a.	5.30 a.–11.00 a.
		Nov. 1–Mar. 31	6.30 a.–11.00 a.	6.30 a.–11.00 a.	6.30 a.–11.00 a.	6.30 a.–11.00 a.	6.30 a.–11.00 a.	6.30 a.–11.00 a.
194	Columbia, S. C.: Assembly Street	Entire year	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4]).
195	Aurora, Ill.: City	Apr. 1–Oct. 31 [5]		5.00 a.– Noon.		5.00 a.– Noon.		5.00 a.– Noon.
198	Williamsport, Pa.:							
	Newberry Curb	Entire year			4.00 a.– Noon.		4.00 a.– Noon.	
	Williamsport Curb	Entire year		4.00 a.– Noon.				4.00 a.– Noon.
200	Orange, N. J.: Curb	Summer		6.00 a.– 6.00 p.		6.00 a.– 6.00 p.		5.00 a.– 8.00 p.
		Winter		6.00 a.– 6.00 p.		6.00 a.– 6.00 p.		6.00 a.– 8.00 p.
201	Lynchburg, Va.: City	Entire year	4.30 a.– 1.00 p.	4.30 a.– 1.00 p.	4.30 a.– 1.00 p.	4.30 a.– 1.00 p.	4.30 a.– 1.00 p.	4.30 a.– 9.00 p.
203	Winston-Salem, N. C.: City	Entire year	5.00 a.–11.00 a.	6.00 a.–11.00 a.	6.00 a.–11.00 a.	6.00 a.–11.00 a.	6.00 a.–11.00 a.	6.00 a.–10.00 p.
			3.00 p.– 7.00 p.	3.00 p.– 7.00 p.	3.00 p.– 7.00 p.	3.00 p.– 7.00 p.	3.00 p.– 7.00 p.	
	Fairview	Entire year	6.00 a.– 7.00 p.	6.00 a.– 7.00 p.	6.00 a.– 7.00 p.	6.00 a.– 7.00 p.	6.00 a.– 7.00 p.	6.00 a.–10.30 p.
204	Joplin, Mo.: City	Entire year	5.00 a.– 7.00 p.	5.00 a.– 7.00 p.	5.00 a.– 7.00 p.	5.00 a.– 7.00 p.	5.00 a.– 7.00 p.	5.00 a.– 7.00 p.
205	Tulsa, Okla.: Municipal	May–Dec.	6.00 a.– 8.00 p.	6.00 a.– 8.00 p.	6.00 a.– 8.00 p.	6.00 a.– 8.00 p.	6.00 a.– 8.00 p.	6.00 a.– 8.00 p.
210	Norristown, Pa.: Borough	Entire year	1.30 p.– 6.00 p.	3.30 a.– Noon.	1.30 p.– 6.00 p.	3.30 a.– Noon.	1.30 p.– 8.30 p.	2.30 a.– Noon. 4.00 p.– 9.00 p.
211	Council Bluffs, Iowa: City	Aug. 15–Oct. 31	6.00 a.–10.00 a.	6.00 a.–10.00 a.	6.00 a.–10.00 a.	6.00 a.–10.00 a.	6.00 a.–10.00 a.	6.00 a.–10.00 a.
212	La Crosse, Wis.: Public	June–Dec.	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4]).
215	Zanesville, Ohio: City	May 1–Oct. 31		5.00 a.– Noon.		5.00 a.– Noon.		5.00 a.–10.00 p.
		Nov. 1–Apr. 30			5.00 a.– Noon.			5.00 a.–10.00 p.
216	Madison, Wis.: Public	Entire year			7.00 a.– 9.00 a.			7.00 a.– 9.00 a.
	West Side	Summer		6.00 a.– 9.00 a.		6.00 a.– 9.00 a.		
217	Waltham, Mass.: Curb	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4]).
218	Easton, Pa.: Circle	Entire year	4.00 a.–11.00 a.	4.00 a.–11.00 a.	4.00 a.–11.00 a.	4.00 a.–11.00 a.	4.00 a.–11.00 a.	4.00 a.–11.00 a.
221	Wilmington, N. C.: Front Street	Entire year	6.00 a.– 6.00 p.	6.00 a.– 6.00 p.	6.00 a.– 6.00 p.	6.00 a.– 6.00 p.	6.00 a.– 6.00 p.	6.00 a.–11.00 p.
223	Watertown, N. Y.: Curb	([4])			5.00 a.–10.30 a.			5.00 a.–10.30 a.
227	Green Bay, Wis.: Public	Aug. 1–Sept. 15			6.00 a.– Noon.			6.00 a.– Noon.

[1] For market hours on Sunday, see page 22.
[2] Early morning.
[3] Established in July, 1917.
[4] Not specified.
[5] Also open the day before Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New Year's Day.

TABLE 8.—MUNICIPAL MARKET EMPLOYEES, CLASSIFIED BY TITLE AND SALARY: 1918.

[Cities not reporting market employees are omitted. For a list of the cities arranged alphabetically by states, with the number assigned to each, see page 11. For a text discussion of this table, see page 23.]

City number.	CITY.	Title.	Number.	Annual salary.[1]
1	New York, N. Y.	Commissioner	1	$7,500
		Deputy commissioner	1	6,000
		Deputy commissioners	3	5,000
		Secretary	1	3,500
		Secretary	1	2,500
		Inspector	1	3,000
		Inspector	1	2,100
		Cashier	1	1,650
		Collection clerks	3	1,560
		Collection clerk	1	1,320
		Foremen	2	1,372
		Assistant foreman	1	936
		Assistant foreman	1	912
		Stenographers and typewriters	2	1,320
		Stenographers and typewriters	5	960
		Bookkeeper	1	1,140
		Laborer	1	1,095
		Laborers	19	912
		Attendant	1	984
		Attendant	1	840
		Driver	1	912
		Switchboard operator	1	900
		Cleaners	3	864
		Clerk	1	420
		Stationary engineers	2	(2)
		Drivers with carts	13	(2)
2	Chicago, Ill.	Supervisor	1	1,800
		Market masters	2	960
		Watchman	1	1,080
		Janitor	1	960
3	Philadelphia, Pa.	Market master	1	1,800
		Assistant market master	1	1,200
		Assistant market masters	3	720
4	St. Louis, Mo.	Market master	1	1,200
		Market master	1	900
		Market masters	2	720
		Janitors	4	720
		Janitor	1	600
		Janitor	1	540
5	Boston, Mass.	Superintendent of markets	1	3,000
		Deputy superintendent of markets	1	1,600
		Welgher	1	1,300
		Messenger	1	1,200
		Laborers	5	1,000
6	Cleveland, Ohio	Superintendent of markets, weights, and measures.	1	2,000
		Assistant superintendent of markets	1	1,200
		Superintendent and chief engineer of refrigerating plant.	1	1,800
		Assistants	2	1,260
		Engineer	1	1,260
		Bookkeeper	1	1,000
		Inspector	1	1,000
		Sealer of weights and measures	1	960
		Sealers of weights and measures	2	900
		Caretakers, comfort station	2	660
		Caretakers, comfort station	2	(3)
		Matron	1	330
		Janitors	6	(3)
		Laborers	7	(3)
7	Detroit, Mich.	Clerks	4	1,200
		Caretakers	2	936
		Matrons	2	936
8	Baltimore, Md.	Superintendent of markets	1	2,500
		Assistant market masters	2	900
		Assistant market master	1	700
		Assistant market master	1	680
		Assistant market master	1	660
		Assistant market masters	2	600
		Assistant market master	1	500
		Assistant market masters	2	450
		Assistant market master	1	400
		Engineers	2	1,200
		Engineer	1	500
		Firemen	2	780
		Watchman	1	780
		Cleaner	1	860
		Cleaner	1	480
		Cleaners	2	344
		Cleaner	1	330
		Cleaner	1	262
		Cleaner	1	158
		Cleaner	1	150
		Cleaner	1	146
9	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Market clerks	2	1,500
		Market clerk	1	1,200
		Market clerk	1	1,000
		Market clerk	1	900
		Engineers	3	1,642
		Watchmen	4	1,186
		Watchman	1	1,095
		Driver	1	1,095
		Laborers	5	968
		Laborers	10	860
		Laborers	2	822
9	Pittsburgh, Pa. (contd.)	Constables	4	$960
		Matrons	2	800
		Elevator operators	11	780
		Cleaners	2	600
		Caretaker	1	367
		Sweeper	1	367
		Scrub women	2	300
10	Los Angeles, Calif.	Superintendent of municipal market department.	1	1,800
		Attendants	5	520
11	Buffalo, N. Y.	Superintendent	1	2,200
		Assistant superintendents	3	1,100
		Assistant superintendents	4	1,000
		Chief engineer	1	1,800
		Assistant engineers	2	(4)
		Caretakers	5	(5)
		Sweepers	6	(5)
13	Milwaukee, Wis.	Sealer of weights and measures and superintendent of markets.	1	1,800
		Market master	1	960
14	Newark, N. J.	Market clerk	1	2,700
		Assistant market clerk	1	1,900
		Market policemen:		
		Active	6	1,278
		Pensioned	1	639
		Sweepers:		
		Foreman	1	912
		Men	6	730
		Scrub woman	1	240
15	Cincinnati, Ohio	Assistant market masters	2	900
		Janitors	9	900
16	New Orleans, La.	Engineer	1	1,500
		Engineer	1	1,200
		Collectors	6	900
		Collector	1	60
		Commissaries	5	840
		Commissaries	2	600
18	Washington, D. C.	Superintendent of weights and measures and markets.	1	2,500
		Market masters	3	1,320
		Market master	1	1,020
		Market master	1	300
		Assistant market masters	2	900
		Assistant market masters	2	720
		Watchman	1	720
		Laborers	6	600
19	Seattle, Wash.	Market master	1	1,620
		Market inspector	1	1,620
		Janitor	1	1,200
21	Kansas City, Mo.	Market master	1	2,100
		Janitors	4	960
22	Portland, Oreg.	Market master	1	1,680
		Assistant market master	1	1,380
23	Indianapolis, Ind.	Market master	1	1,320
		Assistant market master	1	960
		Engineers	2	900
		Janitors	5	720
		Matron	1	120
24	Denver, Colo.	Market master	1	1,320
		Assistant market master	1	1,200
25	Rochester, N. Y.	Market master	1	1,650
		Assistant market master	1	1,320
		Collectors	2	864
		Laborer	1	1,008
		Laborers	3	864
27	St. Paul, Minn.	Market master	1	1,200
		Collector	1	720
		Sweeper	1	360
29	Columbus, Ohio	Superintendent	1	1,800
		Foreman	1	1,092
		Clerk	1	1,080
		Janitors	4	1,020
		Laborers	4	(6)
31	Toledo, Ohio	Commissioner of markets	1	1,020
		Janitor of comfort station	1	(7)
		Weigher and collector	1	(7)
		Watchman	1	(7)
		Sweeper	1	(7)
33	Birmingham, Ala.	Administrator	1	600
		Cleaner	1	260
34	Omaha, Nebr.	Market master	1	1,200
36	Richmond, Va.	Clerk	1	1,310
		Clerk	1	990
		Sweepers	3	1,100
		Sweepers	3	(8)
37	Syracuse, N. Y.	Custodian	1	1,300
		Custodian	1	750
		Weigher	1	1,000
		Helper	1	800
		Helper	1	600
		Cashier	1	675
38	Spokane, Wash.	Market master	1	900
39	New Haven, Conn.	Market master	1	(9)
40	Memphis, Tenn.	Market master	1	1,200
		Janitor	1	600

[1] Except as stated in footnotes.
[2] Compensation, $5 per day.
[3] Compensation, $2.50 per day.
[4] Compensation, $4 per day.
[5] Compensation, $2 per day.
[6] Compensation, $2.75 per day.
[7] Compensation, $2.40 per day.
[8] Compensation, $2.36½ per day.
[9] Compensation, $24 per week.

TABLE 8.—MUNICIPAL MARKET EMPLOYEES, CLASSIFIED BY TITLE AND SALARY: 1918—Continued.

[Cities not reporting market employees are omitted. For a list of the cities arranged alphabetically by states, with the number assigned to each, see page 11. For a text discussion of this table, see page 23.]

City number.	CITY.	Title.	Number.	Annual salary.[1]
43	Grand Rapids, Mich.	Market master	1	1,200
		Market master	1	720
		Clerk	1	520
		Laborers	2	390
45	San Antonio, Tex.	Market master	1	1,800
		Assistant market master	1	1,200
		Cleaner	1	730
		Head janitor	1	720
		Porters	2	594
		Attendants, ladies' rest room	2	540
47	Dayton, Ohio	Superintendent	1	2,000
		Janitor	1	798
		Janitor	1	720
49	Salt Lake City, Utah	Market master	1	[2]
		Watchman and janitor	1	[3]
		Inspector	1	[4]
51	Nashville, Tenn.	Market master	1	1,080
		Porters	3	720
		Sweeper	1	720
52	Tacoma, Wash.	Market and food inspector	1	1,320
53	Houston, Tex.	Market master	1	1,500
		Head janitor	1	1,456
		Janitors	6	1,092
		Matron	1	364
54	Cambridge, Mass.	Laborers	4	108
61	Springfield, Mass.	Market master	1	[5]
		Assistant	1	[6]
63	Albany, N. Y.	Market inspector	1	1,500
		Laborer	1	780
64	Des Moines, Iowa	Market master	1	1,500
		Assistant market master	1	1,100
		Engineer	1	1,100
		Firemen	2	840
		Janitors	2	840
66	Schenectady, N. Y.	Laborers	2	900
71	Duluth, Minn.	Janitor	1	[7] 40
72	Wilmington, Del.	Market clerk	1	1,500
73	Akron, Ohio	Superintendent of market	1	1,020
		Janitor	1	720
74	Norfolk, Va.	Superintendent of bureau of markets	1	1,200
		Assistant superintendent	1	1,020
		Night watchman	1	764
		Laborers	2	600
75	Elizabeth, N. J.	Supervisor	1	[8]
79	St. Joseph, Mo.	Market master	1	780
		Janitor	1	600
83	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	Detailed policeman	1	[9]
84	Troy, N. Y.	Superintendent	1	900
		Sweepers	2	[10]
		Flusher	1	[10]
85	Fort Wayne, Ind.	Market master	1	600
87	Evansville, Ind.	Market master	1	1,200
		Market master	1	400
		Night watchman	1	900
		Janitors	2	750
		Janitor	1	520
93	Peoria, Ill.	Market master	1	540
94	South Bend, Ind.	City sealer and market master	1	[11]
		Assistant sealer and market master	1	[12]
95	Johnstown, Pa.	Market master	1	200
97	Savannah, Ga.	Clerk	1	1,500
		Assistant clerk	1	1,620
		Policemen	2	1,140
		Cleaner	1	600
		Cleaners	5	540
105	Canton, Ohio	Market master	1	840
107	Chattanooga, Tenn.	Market master	1	1,500
		Night watchman	1	840
		Janitor	1	600
		Maid (rest room)	1	240
108	Charleston, S. C.	Market clerk	1	1,200
		Secretary to board	1	100
		Sweeper	1	360
		Sweeper	1	300
110	Altoona, Pa.	Janitor	1	[13]
111	Covington, Ky.	Market master	1	1,080
113	Mobile, Ala.	Watchman	1	720
		Laborer	1	360
		Policemen	2	[14] 300
		Scrub woman	1	[15]
117	Tampa, Fla.	Market master	1	600
118	Saginaw, Mich.	Market superintendent	1	375
119	Rockford, Ill.	Market master	1	600
122	Gary, Ind.	Market master and city sealer	1	1,800
125	York, Pa.	Market master	1	200
126	Springfield, Ohio	Superintendent of markets	1	900
		Janitor	1	660
		Matron	1	240
128	Lancaster, Pa.	Market master	1	486
		Market master	1	100
		Matron	1	104
136	Huntington, W. Va.	Market master	1	600
144	Roanoke, Va.	Clerk	1	1,200
		Assistant clerk	1	840
		Janitor	1	180
147	Lansing, Mich.	Market master	1	720
152	Wheeling, W. Va.	Market master	1	1,062
157	Lexington, Ky.	Market master	1	900
162	Hamilton, Ohio	Market master	1	360
164	Portsmouth, Va.	Clerk	1	900
		Assistant clerk	1	900
		Laborer	1	[8]
166	Dubuque, Iowa	Market master and weigher	1	780
		Market sweeper	1	170
170	Quincy, Mass.	Executive secretary	1	[15]
		Clerk	1	[17]
		Laborers	2	[17]
172	Knoxville, Tenn.	Market master	1	1,080
		Fireman	1	550
		Night watchman	1	540
		Janitor	1	468
		Janitress	1	300
174	Niagara Falls, N. Y.	Janitor	1	300
176	Elmira, N. Y.	Market master	1	[18]
		Assistant market master	1	[19]
178	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	Market master	1	160
180	Auburn, N. Y.	Market master	1	[8]
181	Jamestown, N. Y.	Market master	1	300
		Janitor	1	720
184	Shreveport, La.	Laborer	1	[20]
188	Lima, Ohio	Market master	1	1,200
		Assistant market master	1	600
192	Jackson, Mich.	Market master	1	900
195	Aurora, Ill.	Market master	1	300
198	Williamsport, Pa.	Market clerk	1	500
		Market clerk	1	208
201	Lynchburg, Va.	Superintendent	1	1,000
		Janitor	1	558
203	Winston-Salem, N. C.	Janitor	1	625
204	Joplin, Mo.	Market master	1	900
		Janitor	1	600
205	Tulsa, Okla.	Janitor	1	1,200
210	Norristown, Pa.	Market clerk	1	600
211	Council Bluffs, Iowa	Sealer of weights and measures and superintendent of markets	1	840
215	Zanesville, Ohio	Superintendent of market	1	720
		Janitor	1	480
221	Wilmington, N. C.	Clerk	1	[21] 1,195

[1] Except as stated in footnotes.
[2] Compensation, $150 per month.
[3] Compensation, $85 per month.
[4] Compensation, $25 per month.
[5] Compensation, $4 per day.
[6] Compensation, $2.56 per day.
[7] Estimated amount of fees collected.
[8] Compensation, $3 per day.
[9] 10 per cent of curb charges collected in addition to regular salary as policeman.
[10] Compensation, $40 per month.
[11] Not reported.
[12] Compensation, $1 per day.
[13] Compensation, use of stand in market.
[14] In addition to regular salaries as policemen.
[15] Compensation, $1.25 per day
[16] Compensation, $12.50 per week.
[17] Compensation, $8 per week.
[18] Compensation, $80 per month.
[19] Compensation, $60 per month.
[20] Estimated amount of stand rentals collected and retained in lieu of salary, $372.
[21] If additional help is needed, to be paid by clerk.

TABLE 9.—MUNICIPAL MARKETS—RECEIPTS, PAYMENTS, VALUATION, AND INDEBTEDNESS: 1918.

[Cities not reporting municipal markets are omitted. For a list of the cities arranged alphabetically by states, with the number assigned to each, see page 11. For a text discussion of this table, see page 23.]

City number	CITY	Receipts	PAYMENTS. For expenses	PAYMENTS. For outlays	Value of market properties	Funded and floating debt on account of markets
	Grand total	$1,735,178	$704,290	$417,930	$28,149,489	$6,985,026
	Group I	831,200	255,222	89,847	16,107,770	4,012,143
	Group II	397,303	200,176	207,054	5,330,956	1,436,998
	Group III	$297,531	$141,032	$21,783	$3,599,323	$796,260
	Group IV	114,705	50,815	93,910	1,908,551	424,725
	Group V	94,439	57,045	5,336	1,202,889	314,900
	GROUP I.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 500,000 AND OVER IN 1918.					
1	New York, N. Y	312,845	15,295	5,022	5,182,522	3,138,143
2	Chicago, Ill	8,086	3,523	.....	24,458	.....
3	Philadelphia, Pa	15,610	15,949	.....	132,000	.....
4	St. Louis, Mo	77,740	14,152	22,760	1,910,000	.....
5	Boston, Mass	129,115	32,473	.....	2,781,200	64,000
6	Cleveland, Ohio	76,889	45,144	5,478	1,268,959	560,000
7	Detroit, Mich	14,154	8,941	.....	441,750	.....
8	Baltimore, Md	103,512	40,532	32,130	1,268,600	.....
9	Pittsburgh, Pa	88,715	71,958	24,300	3,095,457	250,000
10	Los Angeles, Calif	4,534	7,255	157	2,824	.....
	GROUP II.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 300,000 TO 500,000 IN 1918.					
11	Buffalo, N. Y	84,132	39,658	.....	1,070,723	212,700
13	Milwaukee, Wis	4,461	2,353	2,158	169,200	120,000
14	Newark, N. J	55,629	74,055	.....	1,131,982	700,000
15	Cincinnati, Ohio	11,896	12,050	.....	534,653	.....
16	New Orleans, La	149,742	25,708	80,000	1,691,800	104,298
18	Washington, D. C	27,248	21,329	123,398	436,173	.....
19	Seattle, Wash	4,679	4,752	1,468	17,753	.....
21	Kansas City, Mo	48,312	12,260	.....	270,800	300,000
22	Portland, Oreg	11,204	8,011	30	7,872	.....
	GROUP III.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 100,000 TO 300,000 IN 1918.					
23	Indianapolis, Ind	39,961	10,622	.....	570,640	.....
24	Denver, Colo	16,393	4,443	.....	100,000	.....
25	Rochester, N. Y	25,187	7,967	780	118,416	.....
27	St. Paul, Minn	6,022	3,440	.....	262,950	128,000
29	Columbus, Ohio	36,379	20,296	169	261,522	.....
31	Toledo, Ohio	11,095	3,425	.....	250,000	38,000
33	Birmingham, Ala	244	187	.....	.....	180,000
34	Omaha, Nebr	1,225	1,221	.....	.....	.....
35	Worcester, Mass	.....	1,008	.....	1,900	.....
36	Richmond, Va	21,181	9,853	.....	343,000	.....
37	Syracuse, N. Y	9,251	6,312	.....	59,675	101,080
38	Spokane, Wash	931	985	.....	46	.....
39	New Haven, Conn	1,008	319	.....	.....	.....
40	Memphis, Tenn	10,665	5,385	.....	213,656	.....
43	Grand Rapids, Mich	8,263	2,773	1,466	161,960	40,000
45	San Antonio, Tex	12,261	16,436	.....	340,000	.....
46	Fall River, Mass	333	540	.....	17,000	.....
47	Dayton, Ohio	27,817	4,762	.....	69,113	77,180
49	Salt Lake City, Utah	1,855	3,731	16,139	2,500	.....
51	Nashville, Tenn	14,402	7,070	2,949	27,768	[1] 50,000
52	Tacoma, Wash	1,879	293	.....	1,200	.....
53	Houston, Tex	35,880	6,177	.....	[2]	109,000
54	Cambridge, Mass	885	932	.....	800	.....
56	Lowell, Mass	34	903	.....	.....	.....
57	Hartford, Conn	1,379	838	.....	350,000	.....
61	Springfield, Mass	859	3,966	80	.....	.....
63	Albany, N. Y	1,337	2,631	.....	200,000	.....
64	Des Moines, Iowa	8,842	12,286	.....	138,200	.....
65	Lynn, Mass	.....	.....	200	.....	.....
66	Schenectady, N. Y	1,963	2,231	.....	108,977	73,000
68	Lawrence, Mass	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	GROUP IV.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 50,000 TO 100,000 IN 1918.					
70	Oklahoma City, Okla	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
71	Duluth, Minn	.....	487	650	1,935	.....
72	Wilmington, Del	3,997	1,404	.....	10,000	.....
73	Akron, Ohio	13,718	3,233	.....	187,630	.....
74	Norfolk, Va	17,142	5,088	2,467	[3] 358,216	165,925
75	Elizabeth, N. J	879	321	.....	.....	.....
76	Utica, N. Y	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
79	St. Joseph, Mo	3,584	864	.....	70,000	25,000
83	Wilkes-Barre, Pa	1,118	119	.....	.....	.....
84	Troy, N. Y	1,007	314	.....	40,000	.....
85	Fort Wayne, Ind	4,347	1,818	.....	56,500	.....
87	Evansville, Ind	3,094	2,771	78,027	129,000	.....
89	Passaic, N. J	125	125	.....	.....	.....
93	Peoria, Ill	2,678	1,361	9,182	20,000	.....
94	South Bend, Ind	.....	965	.....	120	.....
95	Johnstown, Pa	737	698	.....	400	.....
97	Savannah, Ga	19,130	9,127	3,084	275,000	.....
99	Sacramento, Calif	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
103	Portland, Me	.....	.....	.....	500	.....
105	Canton, Ohio	3,495	2,507	150	[4] 280,000	[5] 169,800
107	Chattanooga, Tenn	5,361	5,499	.....	74,000	.....
108	Charleston, S. C	4,621	2,635	.....	20,000	.....
110	Altoona, Pa	374	30	.....	.....	.....
111	Covington, Ky	1,379	1,940	.....	23,000	.....
113	Mobile, Ala	6,836	2,697	.....	50,000	.....
117	Tampa, Fla	.....	411	350	350	.....
118	Saginaw, Mich	557	935	.....	30,000	4,000
119	Rockford, Ill	357	654	.....	20,700	.....
122	Gary, Ind	313	600	.....	1,200	.....
124	Binghamton, N. Y	582	285	.....	.....	.....
125	York, Pa	196	200	.....	.....	.....
126	Springfield, Ohio	11,155	2,831	.....	125,000	60,000
128	Lancaster, Pa	7,923	875	.....	135,000	.....
130	Kalamazoo, Mich	.....	21	.....	.....	.....
4	Salem, Mass	1,718	1,094	904	.....	.....
5	Huntington, W. Va	416	940	.....	29,900	10,000
6	Racine, Wis	171	.....	632	.....	.....
8	Roanoke, Va	[6] 6,600	2,780	1,000	51,854	.....
10	Lansing, Mich	931	999	.....	27,862	5,000
11	Wheeling, W. Va	4,454	1,688	.....	340,000	.....
12	Perth Amboy, N. J	2,912	2,817	.....	.....	.....
14	Lexington, Ky	4,719	2,244	550	50,000	.....
15	New Castle, Pa	160	240	.....	100	.....
16	Hamilton, Ohio	.....	360	.....	.....	.....
17	Portsmouth, Va	2,197	2,240	.....	[3] 70,000	.....
18	Dubuque, Iowa	859	1,057	.....	.....	.....
19	San Jose, Calif	98	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	Quincy, Mass	512	819	.....	500	.....
21	Knoxville, Tenn	10,603	8,778	.....	[7] 101,430	.....
22	Niagara Falls, N. Y	1,557	18	.....	54,500	39,400
23	Elmira, N. Y	811	672	.....	.....	.....
24	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	636	1,088	.....	.....	.....
25	Auburn, N. Y	.....	333	.....	.....	.....
26	Jamestown, N. Y	4,576	1,964	.....	15,000	.....
27	Waterloo, Iowa	.....	40	.....	2,500	.....
28	Shreveport, La	372	452	.....	1,750	.....
185	Fresno, Calif	2,217	1,522	.....	.....	.....
188	Lima, Ohio	2,085	2,016	392	13,000	.....
191	Stockton, Calif	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
192	Jackson, Mich	615	1,223	.....	25,000	21,000
194	Columbia, S. C	262	790	.....	.....	.....
195	Aurora, Ill	230	300	.....	500	.....
198	Williamsport, Pa	11,574	708	.....	.....	.....
200	Orange, N. J	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
201	Lynchburg, Va	9,150	4,794	.....	120,257	[7] 54,500
203	Winston-Salem, N. C	5,667	1,736	166	45,000	.....
204	Joplin, Mo	1,831	2,929	1,332	63,032	90,000
205	Tulsa, Okla	887	866	.....	28,690	.....
210	Norristown, Pa	1,005	744	.....	.....	.....
211	Council Bluffs, Iowa	686	690	.....	.....	.....
212	La Crosse, Wis	256	1,019	.....	34,500	.....
215	Zanesville, Ohio	5,903	2,846	96	27,100	70,000
216	Madison, Wis	609	1,833	264	40,114	25,000
217	Waltham, Mass	109	240	.....	300	.....
218	Easton, Pa	3,184	.....	.....	.....	.....
221	Wilmington, N. C	3,281	1,695	.....	60,000	.....
223	Watertown, N. Y	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
227	Green Bay, Wis	586	471	.....	.....	.....

[1] Indebtedness incurred on account of hay market.
[2] Not reported separately. Included with valuation of City Hall.
[3] Includes value of armory.
[4] Includes value of auditorium.
[5] Includes indebtedness for auditorium.
[6] Includes receipts from rent of assembly hall.
[7] Includes value of public hall.

TABLE 10.—LICENSE RATES FOR HUCKSTERS, PEDDLERS, OR VENDERS OF FARM PRODUCTS, BY STATES AND CITIES: 1918.

[Cities not reporting such licenses are omitted. For a text discussion of this table, see page 25.]

City number.	STATE AND CITY.	LICENSE.		
		Designation.	Period.	Rate.
	ALABAMA.			
33	Birmingham	Peddler (nonproducer):		
		With wagon	1 year	$50.00
		With pushcart and basket	1 year	15.00
113	Mobile	Huckster (nonproducer)	1 day	[1] 1.25
148	Montgomery	Huckster (nonproducer)	1 year	10.00
	ARKANSAS.			
115	Little Rock	Peddler (nonproducer)	1 month	5.00
			[2]	1.00
	CALIFORNIA.			
106	Berkeley	Peddler (nonproducer)	1 year	50.00
185	Fresno	Peddler (nonproducer)	1 year	25.00
10	Los Angeles	Vender (nonproducer):		
		Fruits, vegetables, and produce—		
		With vehicle	1 month	5.00
		With stand, tray, or basket.	1 month	1.50
		Fish, game, and poultry	1 month	2.00
30	Oakland	Peddler (nonproducer)	1 month	5.00
129	Pasadena	Huckster (nonproducer):		
		With vehicle	1 year	40.00
			6 months	25.00
		On foot	1 year	7.00
			6 months	5.00
			3 months	3.00
99	Sacramento	Peddler (nonproducer)	3 months	15.00
120	San Diego	Rancher, each wagon over 1	3 months	5.00
			1 day	.50
		Peddler (nonproducer)	3 months	10.00
			1 day	2.00
12	San Francisco	Peddler	3 months	6.00
167	San Jose	Peddler:		
		Fruits and vegetables	3 months	25.00
		Meats and fish	3 months	5.00
191	Stockton	Peddler (nonproducer)	6 months	18.00
	COLORADO.			
171	Colorado Springs	Huckster (nonproducer)	1 year	60.00
24	Denver	Peddler (nonproducer)	6 months	25.00
121	Pueblo	Huckster (nonproducer)	1 year	50.00
	CONNECTICUT.			
48	Bridgeport	Huckster	1 year	5.00
			1 day	1.00
57	Hartford	Vender (nonproducer)	1 year	5.00
123	New Britain	Vender (nonproducer)	1 month	2.00
39	New Haven	Vender (nonproducer)	1 year	3.00
213	Stamford	Vender	1 year	10.00
	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.			
18	Washington	Huckster (nonproducer)	1 year	12.00
	FLORIDA.			
81	Jacksonville	Peddler (nonproducer), each wagon.	1 year	75.00
117	Tampa	Huckster (nonproducer)	1 year	25.00
	GEORGIA.			
32	Atlanta	Peddler:		
		Produce	1 year	120.00
		Bringing in from country, selling other than own products to consumer.	1 year	40.00
		Selling to merchants only	1 year	12.00
		Fruit, potato, and nut	1 year	100.00
		From pushcart	1 year	60.00
		Helper on wagon	1 year	25.00
131	Augusta	Huckster (nonproducer)	1 year	10.00
145	Macon	Peddler (nonproducer)	1 year	40.00
97	Savannah	Huckster (nonproducer):		
		With wagon	1 year	100.00
		With pushcart	1 year	25.00
		With basket	1 year	6.00
		Poultry	1 year	10.00
	ILLINOIS.			
195	Aurora	Peddler (nonproducer)	1 year	75.00
			1 month	30.00
			1 week	10.00
			1 day	5.00
2	Chicago	Peddler:		
		With wagon	1 year	50.00
		With pushcart	1 year	25.00
207	Danville	Peddler (nonproducer):		
		With 2-horse wagon	1 year	30.00
		With 1-horse wagon	1 year	20.00
		With pushcart	1 year	10.00
	ILLINOIS—contd.			
86	East St. Louis	Peddler (nonproducer)	1 year	$50.00
173	Joliet	Hawker and peddler (nonproducer)	1 year	60.00
			6 months	40.00
			3 months	30.00
			1 month	20.00
			1 week	10.00
			2 days	5.00
			1 day	3.00
93	Peoria	Peddler (nonproducer)	1 year	25.00
186	Quincy	Peddler (nonproducer):		
		With wagon, each wagon	1 year	50.00
		On foot	1 year	50.00
			6 months	30.00
			2 months	20.00
			1 month	15.00
			1 week	10.00
			1 day	3.00
104	Springfield	Peddler (nonproducer)	1 year	[3] 50.00
	INDIANA.			
226	East Chicago	Peddler (nonproducer)	1 year	75.00
87	Evansville	Peddler (nonproducer):		
		With wagon	1 year	50.00
		With pushcart	1 year	30.00
		Peddler (nonproducer)	1 year	150.00
85	Fort Wayne	Helper, each	1 year	50.00
		Peddler (nonproducer)	1 year	50.00
122	Gary	Huckster	1 year	[3] 10.00
23	Indianapolis	Peddler:		
94	South Bend	With wagon	3 months	10.00
		With pushcart	3 months	6.00
100	Terre Haute	Peddler (nonproducer):		
		With wagon	1 year	20.00
			1 month	10.00
			1 day	5.00
		On foot	1 year	20.00
			1 month	4.00
			1 day	1.00
	IOWA.			
178	Cedar Rapids	Hawker and peddler (nonproducer)	1 year	35.00
211	Council Bluffs	Peddler (nonproducer)	1 year	75.00
132	Davenport	Peddler or vender (nonproducer)	1 year	50.00
			1 day	3.00
64	Des Moines	Peddler (nonproducer)	1 year	1.00
166	Dubuque	Peddler (nonproducer)	1 year	20.00
114	Sioux City	Peddler (nonproducer)	1 year	35.00
	KANSAS.			
69	Kansas City	Huckster (nonproducer)	6 months	50.00
133	Topeka	Huckster	1 year	20.00
90	Wichita	Huckster (nonproducer)	6 months	12.50
			1 month	10.00
		Hawker (nonproducer)	6 months	75.00
			1 month	20.00
			1 week	8.00
			1 day	2.00
	KENTUCKY.			
111	Covington	Huckster (nonproducer)	1 year	15.00
157	Lexington	Huckster (nonproducer)	1 year	25.00
28	Louisville	Huckster (nonproducer)	1 year	20.00
			6 months	12.50
209	Newport	Peddler (nonproducer):		
		With wagon	1 year	25.00
		On foot	1 year	10.00
	LOUISIANA.			
16	New Orleans	Huckster (nonproducer):		
		With wagon	1 year	15.00
		On foot	1 year	10.00
184	Shreveport	Hawker or peddler (nonproducer):		
		With watercraft	1 year	40.00
		With 2-horse wagon	1 year	20.00
		With 1-horse wagon	1 year	15.00
		On horseback	1 year	12.50
		On foot	1 year	4.00
	MARYLAND.			
8	Baltimore	Huckster	1 year	5.00
	MASSACHUSETTS.			
5	Boston	Hawker and peddler (nonproducer).	1 year	5.00
98	Brockton	Hawker and peddler (nonproducer).	1 year	5.00
202	Brookline	Huckster or vender	1 year	25.00
54	Cambridge	Huckster and peddler (nonproducer).	1 year	[illegible]
139	Chelsea	Hawker and peddler (nonproducer).	1 year	5.00
165	Everett	Hawker and peddler	1 year	[illegible]

[1] Collected by policeman at market.

[2] Per load.

[3] Collection fee, additional, $1.

TABLE 10.—LICENSE RATES FOR HUCKSTERS, PEDDLERS, OR VENDERS OF FARM PRODUCTS, BY STATES AND CITIES: 1918—Continued.

[Cities not reporting such licenses are omitted. For a text discussion of this table, see page 25.]

City number	STATE AND CITY	LICENSE. Designation.	Period.	Rate.
	MASSACHUSETTS—continued.			
46	Fall River	Hawker	1 year	$10.60
156	Fitchburg	Hawker and peddler (nonproducer).	1 year	25.00
135	Haverhill	Peddler, fruits and vegetables (nonproducer).	1 year	[1] 25.00
101	Holyoke	Peddler (nonproducer)	1 year	15.00
68	Lawrence	Peddler, fruits and vegetables (nonproducer).	1 year	5.00
56	Lowell	Peddler, fruits and vegetables (nonproducer).	1 year	25.00
65	Lynn	Hawker and vender	1 year	6.00
127	Malden	Hawker and peddler	1 year	6.00
50	New Bedford	Hawker and peddler (nonproducer).	1 year	[2] 20.00
150	Newton	Huckster and vender (nonproducer).	1 year	1.00
168	Pittsfield	Huckster (nonproducer)	1 year	5.00
170	Quincy	Hawker and peddler (nonproducer).	1 year	5.00
134	Salem	Hawker and peddler (nonproducer).	1 year	3.00
78	Somerville	Hawker and peddler	1 year	1.00
61	Springfield	Huckster and peddler (nonproducer).	1 year	25.00
189	Taunton	Hawker and peddler (nonproducer).	1 year	10.00
217	Waltham	Hawker and peddler (nonproducer).	([3])	([3])
35	Worcester	Hawker and peddler (nonproducer).	1 year	5.00
	MICHIGAN.			
224	Battle Creek	Huckster (nonproducer)	1 year	10.00
138	Bay City	Huckster (nonproducer)	1 year	20.00
7	Detroit	Peddler (nonproducer):		
		With 2-horse cart	1 year	20.00
		With 1-horse cart or handcart	1 year	10.00
		With stand or wagon on street	1 year	5.00
116	Flint	Huckster (nonproducer)	1 year	5.00
43	Grand Rapids	Huckster (nonproducer):		
		With wagon	1 year	30.00
			1 month	15.00
		With handcart or basket	1 year	20.00
			1 month	10.00
199	Highland Park	Peddler (nonproducer):		
		With wagon	1 year	30.00
			1 day	3.00
		With pushcart or on foot	1 year	10.00
			1 day	2.00
192	Jackson	Huckster (nonproducer)	1 year	50.00
130	Kalamazoo	Huckster (nonproducer):		
		With wagon or pushcart	1 year	20.00
		On foot	1 year	5.00
147	Lansing	Huckster (nonproducer)	1 year	50.00
118	Saginaw	Huckster (nonproducer):		
		1 man or 1 horse	1 year	25.00
		Each additional man or horse	1 year	5.00
	MINNESOTA.			
17	Minneapolis	Peddler (nonproducer)	1 year	50.00
27	St. Paul	Peddler (nonproducer)	1 year	[1] 50.00
	MISSISSIPPI.			
20	Jackson	Peddler (nonproducer)	1 year	[4] 3.75
	MISSOURI.			
04	Joplin	Huckster or peddler (nonproducer)	1 year	25.00
21	Kansas City	Huckster (nonproducer):		
		With wagon	1 year	35.00
		With pushcart	1 year	10.00
79	St. Joseph	Hawker or huckster (nonproducer):		
		With wagon	1 year	25.00
		With pushcart, basket, or barrel.	1 year	10.00
4	St. Louis	Peddler or hawker (nonproducer):		
		With 2-horse wagon	1 year	25.00
		With 1-horse wagon	1 year	15.00
51	Springfield	Huckster (nonproducer)	1 year	20.00
			6 months	12.00
	MONTANA.			
1	Butte	Peddler or hawker (nonproducer):		
		With 2-horse wagon	3 months	15.00
		With 1-horse wagon	3 months	10.00
		On foot	3 months	6.25
	NEBRASKA.			
3	Lincoln	Huckster (nonproducer)	1 year	[5] 5.00
4	Omaha	Peddler	6 months	15.00
112	NEW JERSEY. Atlantic City	Peddler or huckster (nonproducer)·		
		With 2 horses or automobile	1 year	$15.00
		With 1 horse	1 year	10.00
		With pushcart	1 year	10.00
92	Bayonne	Huckster or vender (nonproducer):		
		With wagon	1 year	20.00
		On foot	1 year	10.00
62	Camden	Peddler (nonproducer):		
		With 2-horse wagon	1 year	15.00
		With 1-horse wagon	1 year	10.00
		With pushcart	1 year	5.00
153	East Orange	Peddler	1 year	10.00
75	Elizabeth	Peddler (nonproducer)	1 year	10.00
82	Hoboken	Peddler	1 year	5.00
20	Jersey City	Peddler	1 year	10.00
14	Newark	Vender (nonproducer)	1 year	10.00
200	Orange	Peddler (nonproducer)	1 year	10.00
89	Passaic	Huckster:		
		With wagon	1 year	15.00
		With pushcart	1 year	10.00
42	Paterson	Peddler:		
		With wagon	1 year	25.00
		With pushcart	1 year	18.00
155	Perth Amboy	Huckster (nonproducer):		
		With wagon	1 year	26.00
		With pushcart	1 year	15.00
55	Trenton	Huckster (nonproducer):		
		With wagon	1 year	12.00
		With pushcart	1 year	6.00
149	West Hoboken	Peddler	1 year	5.00
	NEW YORK.			
63	Albany	Vender (nonproducer):		
		With vehicle	1 year	10.00
		Without vehicle	1 year	5.00
179	Amsterdam	Peddler, hawker, or vender (nonproducer), each horse or wagon, motor vehicle, handcart, or other vehicle, boat, or vessel.	1 year	10.00
			1 month	5.00
			Each additional month.	2.50
			1 day	1.00
180	Auburn	Huckster (nonproducer)	6 months	20.00
124	Binghamton	Vender (nonproducer):		
		1 wagon	1 year	20.00
		Each additional wagon	1 year	15.00
11	Buffalo	Peddler (nonproducer):		
		With 2-horse wagon or motor vehicle—		
		1 man	1 year	125.00
		2 men	1 year	150.00
		With 1-horse wagon	1 year	100.00
		With pushcart	1 year	50.00
		On foot	1 year	25.00
176	Elmira	Huckster (nonproducer)	1 year	30.00
175	Mount Vernon	Peddler	1 year	15.00
169	New Rochelle	Peddler	1 year	5.00
1	New York	Peddler:		
		With horse and wagon	1 year	8.00
		With pushcart	1 year	4.00
174	Niagara Falls	Huckster (nonproducer):		
		With 2-horse wagon	1 year	200.00
		With 1-horse wagon	1 year	150.00
219	Poughkeepsie	Vender (nonproducer):		
		With horse and wagon	1 year	5.00
		With pushcart	1 year	3.00
		On foot	1 year	3.00
25	Rochester	Peddler (nonproducer)	1 year	15.00
66	Schenectady	Peddler (nonproducer)	1 year	15.00
37	Syracuse	Huckster (nonproducer)	1 year	40.00
76	Utica	Vender (nonproducer):		
		With horse and wagon	1 year	50.00
		With pushcart	1 year	25.00
67	Yonkers	Peddler:		
		Nonproducer	1 year	10.00
		Producer	1 year	1.00
	NORTH CAROLINA.			
163	Charlotte	Peddler (nonproducer)	1 year	50.00
221	Wilmington	Huckster (nonproducer)	1 month	2.00
	OHIO.			
73	Akron	Huckster (nonproducer):		
		With 2-horse wagon	1 year	40.00
		With 1-horse wagon	1 year	28.00
		With pushcart	1 year	20.00
105	Canton	Vender (nonproducer)	1 year	15.00
15	Cincinnati	Huckster (nonproducer):		
		With horse-drawn vehicle	1 year	25.00
		With hand-drawn vehicle	1 year	10.00
6	Cleveland	Peddler (nonproducer)	1 year	.50

[1] Collection fee, additional, $1.
[2] Wagon plate and badge, each, additional, 50 cents.
[3] Not reported.
[4] Rate for state, county, and city.
[5] Includes $4, occupation tax.

TABLE 10.—LICENSE RATES FOR HUCKSTERS, PEDDLERS, OR VENDERS OF FARM PRODUCTS, BY STATES AND CITIES: 1918—Continued.

[Cities not reporting such licenses are omitted. For a text discussion of this table, see page 25.]

City number	STATE AND CITY	LICENSE. Designation	Period	Rate
	OHIO—contd.			
29	Columbus	Huckster (nonproducer)	1 year	$25.00
47	Dayton	Peddler:		15.25
		With horse and wagon	6 months	7.75
		With pushcart	6 months	
188	Lima	Vender (nonproducer)	1 year	15.00
177	Lorain	Peddler or hawker (nenproducer):		
		With wagon	1 year	100.00
			1 month	10.00
			1 day	2.00
		On foot	1 year	60.00
			1 month	5.00
			1 day	1.00
225	Newark	Huckster (nonproducer):		
		With wagon	1 year	25.00
		With pushcart	1 year	15.00
126	Springfield	Peddler (nonproducer):		
		With wagon	1 year	15.00
		With pusheart	1 year	10.00
31	Toledo	Peddler or vender (nonproducer):		
		Horse-drawn or motor vehicle	1 year	35.00
		Pushcart or hand wagon	1 year	5.50
		Basket	1 year	1.50
58	Youngstown	Huckster (nonproducer)	1 year	15.00
	OKLAHOMA.			
137	Muskogee	Huckster (nonproducer)	1 month	15.00
			1 day	1.00
70	Oklahoma City	Peddler (nonproducer)	1 year	60.00
205	Tulsa	Peddler (nonproducer)	1 year	100.00
	OREGON.			
22	Portland	Hawker (nonproducer)	3 months	50.00
		Peddler without outcry (nonproducer), rate based on class of products.	3 months	5.00 to 15.00
	PENNSYLVANIA.			
102	Allentown	Hawker or peddler (nonproducer):		
		Resident, rate based on amount of sales.	1 year	1.00 to 100.00
		Nonresident	1 day	1.00
110	Altoona	Hawker or peddler (nonproducer), rate based on value of stock.	1 year	[1] 7.00 to 20.00
159	Chester	Huckster	1 year	10.00
218	Easton	Huckster	1 year	5.00
88	Erie	Huckster:		
		With wagon	1 year	75.00
		With pushcart	1 year	50.00
91	Harrisburg	Huckster (nonproducer)	1 year	12.00
95	Johnstown	Peddler (nonproducer)	1 year	35.00
140	McKeesport	Hawker (nonproducer):		
		With 2-horse wagon	1 year	45.00
		With 1-horse wagon	1 year	35.00
		Peddler, on foot	1 year	15.00
158	New Castle	Huckster (nonproducer), rate based on value of goods.	1 year	[1] 7.00 to 20.00
210	Norristown	Huckster (nonproducer)	1 year	10.00
3	Philadelphia	Vender (nonproducer):		
		With motor vehicle	1 year	35.00
		With 2-horse wagon	1 year	22.50
		With 1-horse wagon	1 year	15.00
		With pushcart	1 year	5.00
9	Pittsburgh	Vender (nonproducer):		
		With 2-horse wagon	1 year	50.00
		With 1-horse wagon	1 year	35.00
		On foot	1 year	10.00
60	Reading	Huckster (nonproducer):		
		With 2-horse wagon	1 year	2.00
		With 1-horse wagon	1 year	1.00
41	Scranton	Huckster, with wagon	1 year	15.00
		Peddler, on foot	1 year	10.00
83	Wilkes-Barre	Huckster	1 year	30.00
198	Williamsport	Huckster and peddler	1 year	25.00
125	York	Huckster (nonproducer)	1 year	3.00
	RHODE ISLAND.			
222	Newport	Peddler (nonproducer)	1 year	5.00
109	Pawtucket	Peddler	1 year	5.00
26	Providence	Hawker and peddler:		
		Nonproducer	1 year	5.00
		Producer	1 year	[2] .50
146	Woonsocket	Peddler (nonproducer)	1 year	5.00
	SOUTH CAROLINA.			
108	Charleston	Huckster	1 year	5.00
194	Columbia	Huckster (nonproducer)	1 year	25.00
	TENNESSEE.			
107	Chattanooga	Huckster (nonproducer)	1 year	2.50
172	Knoxville	Huckster (nonproducer)	1 year	5.00
40	Memphis	Huckster (nonproducer)	1 year	20.00
51	Nashville	Huckster (nonproducer)	1 year	5.00
	TEXAS.			
44	Dallas	Peddler (nonproducer):		
		With 2-horse wagon	1 year	$5.00
		With 1-horse wagon	1 year	3.75
		On foot	1 year	2.50
96	El Paso	Peddler (nonproducer)	3 months	7.50
154	Galveston	Peddler (nonproducer):		
		With 2-horse wagon	1 year	5.00
		With 1-horse wagon	1 year	3.75
		On foot	1 year	2.50
53	Houston	Peddler:		
		With 2-horse wagon	1 year	5.00
		With 1-horse wagon	1 year	3.75
		On foot	1 year	2.50
45	San Antonio	Peddler (nonproducer):		
		With 2-horse wagon	1 year	5.00
		With 1-horse wagon	1 year	3.75
		On foot	1 year	2.50
	UTAH.			
208	Ogden	Peddler (nonproducer):		
		With vehicle	1 year	100.00
		With basket	1 year	10.00
49	Salt Lake City	Peddler (producer)	1 year	.50
		Peddler (nonproducer)	1 year	25.00
		Vender (nonproducer) of butter, eggs, and poultry	1 year	15.00
	VIRGINIA.			
201	Lynchburg	Huckster (nonproducer)	1 year	25.00
		With one place of business in city	1 year	15.00
			3 months	5.00
74	Norfolk	Peddler (nonproducer)	1 year	40.00
164	Portsmouth	Huckster (nonproducer):		
		With wagon	1 year	40.00
		With pushcart	1 year	30.00
36	Richmond	Peddler (nonproducer)	1 year	100.00
		With 2-horse vehicle, additional	1 year	10.00
		With 1-horse vehicle, additional	1 year	7.00
144	Roaneke	Peddler	1 year	50.00
	WASHINGTON.			
196	Bellingham	Peddler and huckster (nonproducer):		
		With 2-horse wagon	1 year	75.00
		With 1-horse wagon	1 year	50.00
		With cart	1 year	25.00
183	Everett	Peddler (nonproducer):		
		With 2-horse or motor vehicle	3 months	100.00
			1 day	5.00
		With 1-horse wagon	3 months	75.00
			1 day	4.00
		On foot	3 months	50.00
			1 day	3.00
19	Seattle	Peddler (nonproducer):		
		With 2-horse or motor vehicle	1 year	35.00
		With 1-horse wagon	1 year	25.00
		With pushcart or basket	1 year	15.00
38	Spokane	Peddler (nonproducer):		
		With wagon	7 months [3]	50.00
			5 months [4]	25.00
		On foot	1 year	40.00
52	Tacoma	Peddler (nonproducer):		
		With 2-horse wagon, or motor vehicle of ½ ton or more capacity.	1 year	125.00
		With 1-horse wagon, or motor vehicle of less than ½ ton capacity.	1 year	100.00
		Other	1 year	25.00
	WISCONSIN.			
227	Green Bay	Peddler (nonproducer):		
		With wagon	3 months	[5] 6.00
		On foot	3 months	[5] 2.00
206	Kenosha	Peddler (nonproducer)	1 year	20.00
			1 day	5.00
190	Oshkosh	Huckster (nonproducer)	1 year	3.00
141	Racine	Peddler (nonproducer):		
		With 2-horse wagon or automobile.	1 year	50.00
		With 1-horse wagon	1 year	40.00
		On foot	1 year	15.00
			1 day	3.00
142	Superior	Peddler (nonproducer):		
		With 2-horse wagon or automobile.	1 month	[5] 20.00
		With 1-horse wagon	1 month	[5] 15.00
		With pushcart	1 month	[5] 8.00
		With pack or basket	1 month	[5] 5.00

[1] With horse and wagon, additional, 20 per cent.
[2] Charge for badge; refunded if badge is returned.
[3] June to December.
[4] January to May.
[5] Only for produce not grown in county.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS OF THE PERMANENT CENSUS BUREAU—Continued.

(Continued from page 2 of cover.)

BULLETINS—CONTINUED.

MANUFACTURES, CENSUS OF 1905.

(The bulletins presenting the 1909 census of manufactures will be found listed on page 4 of the cover.)

SPECIAL INDUSTRIES.

The statistics presented in these bulletins are reproduced in Parts III and IV of the Report on Manufactures: 1905.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.

(The statistics presented in these bulletins are reproduced in Part II of the Report on Manufactures: 1905.)

*United States 57

Separate bulletins for each state were printed, and copies are still available for distribution.

MANUFACTURES, CENSUS OF 1914.

Abstract of census of manufactures, 1914. Octavo, 722 p. (This volume is not for free distribution, but can be procured from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., at 65 cents a copy.)

SPECIAL INDUSTRIES.

This series of pamphlets will present for about 40 industries the statistics compiled by the Bureau of the Census from the returns of the census of manufactures for 1914. A list showing the industries for which statistics will be published can be had by addressing the Director of the Census.

STATES.

This series of pamphlets present the general statistics for the various states gathered at the census of manufactures for 1914, with comparative figures for previous censuses. The statistics are presented in three sections: General statistics, showing for the principal industries the number of persons engaged, prevailing hours of labor, location of establishments, character of ownership, etc.; special statistics, giving detailed data for the principal industries of the states; and general tables, in which are given a comparative summary of all industries combined and specified industries for the state and for cities of 10,000 inhabitants or more for the census years 1904, 1909, and 1914.

WEALTH, DEBT, AND TAXATION.

The various sections of the report on Wealth, Debt, and Taxation have been issued in bulletin form, there being nine bulletins in the series. The titles of the bulletins are as follows:

Taxation and revenue systems of state and local governments (a digest of constitutional and statutory provisions relating to taxation in the different states in 1912).

Assessed valuation of property and amounts and rates of levy: 1860–1912.

Estimated valuation of national wealth: 1850–1912.

National and state indebtedness and funds and investments: 1870–1913.

County and municipal indebtedness: 1913, 1902, and 1890; and sinking fund assets, 1913.

National and state revenues and expenditures: 1913 and 1903; and public properties by states: 1913.

County revenues, expenditures, and public properties: 1913.

*Municipal revenues, expenditures, and public properties: 1913.

Abstract of special bulletins—Wealth, Debt, and Taxation: 1913.

MISCELLANEOUS PUBLICATIONS.

FOREST PRODUCTS.

(These publications, of octavo size, issued yearly, were compiled in cooperation with the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture. The only publication of this series issued for 1912 was Lumber, lath, and shingles. The compiling of these statistics has been discontinued by the Bureau of the Census, but will be continued by the Forest Service in less comprehensive form.)

Pulp-wood consumption: *1907, 1908, *1909, *1910, and 1911.

Lumber, lath, and shingles: *1907, *1908, *1909, *1910, *1911, and 1912.

Slack cooperage stock: 1907, *1908, 1909, *1910, and 1911.

Tanbark and tanning extracts: 1907, 1908, and 1909. (This pamphlet was not issued in 1910 and 1911.)

Excelsior: 1911.

Veneers: 1907, 1908, 1909, *1910, and 1911.

Tight cooperage stock: *1907, *1908, 1909, *1910, and 1911.

Wood distillation: 1907, *1908, 1909, 1910, and 1911.

Crossties purchased: 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, and 1911.

Poles purchased: 1907, 1908, 1909, *1910, and 1911.

Forest products of the United States: *1907, 1908, and 1909. (This pamphlet not issued for 1910 and 1911.)

HEADS OF FAMILIES—FIRST CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES: 1790.

(These volumes, of quarto size, are paper bound and vary in size from 72 pages for Rhode Island to 426 pages for Pennsylvania, and are for sale only, at $1 for each state. Remittance should accompany the request, addressed to the Director of the Census. A circular giving full information as to the character and contents of these volumes can be had on application to the Director of the Census.)

The First Census covered the present states of Connecticut, Delaware, Georgia, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont, and Virginia. The returns for Delaware, Georgia, Kentucky, New Jersey, Tennessee, and Virginia were destroyed.

The following volumes have been issued: Connecticut, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Vermont, and Virginia. The volume for Virginia contains the state enumerations only from 1782 to 1785.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, CENSUS OF 1903.

(On September 25, 1902, pursuant to act of Congress approved July 1, 1902, the President directed that the census of the Philippine Islands be taken by the Philippine Commission, and that the United States Census Bureau compile and tabulate the returns and print and distribute the completed reports. These reports were issued in English and Spanish; both editions are now exhausted.)

*Volume I—Geography, history, and population.

*Volume II—Population.

*Volume III—Mortality, defective classes, education, families, and dwellings.

*Volume IV—Agriculture, social and industrial statistics.

(*Bulletins, compiled from the reports, English only.*)

*No. 1—Population of the Philippines.

*No. 2—Climate of the Philippines.

No. 3—Volcanoes and seismic centers of the Philippine Archipelago.

CUBA, CENSUS OF 1907.

(The Cuban census of 1907 was taken by order of the provisional government, and the material was compiled and published, under the direction of the director of the Cuban census, by the Bureau of the Census. The report was printed in Spanish. In order to meet the demand in the United States for information regarding Cuba, the provisional governor of the Republic authorized the director of the Cuban census of 1907 to prepare a compendium, printed in English. Both volumes are of octavo size.)

*Censo de la República de Cuba: 1907 (report).

*Cuba: Population, history, and resources: 1907 (compendium).

VITAL STATISTICS.

Birth statistics for the registration area of the United States: 1915.

Cancer in the United States: 1914.

*Extension of registration area for births and deaths; a practical example of cooperative census methods as applied to the state of Pennsylvania: 1906.

Federal registration service of the United States: Its development, problems, and defects: 1916.

Index of joint causes of death: 1914.

International classification of causes of sickness and death: 1910.

Legal importance of registration of births and deaths: 1908.

Legislative requirements for registration of vital statistics: 1903.

*Manual of International classification of causes of death (adopted by the Census Office for compilation of mortality statistics): 1902.

Manual of international list of causes of death: 1917.

*Medical education in vital statistics: 1903.

Modes of statement of cause of death and duration of illness upon certificates of death: 1907.

Physicians' pocket reference to the international list of causes of death: 1917.

Practical registration methods: 1903.

*Registration of births and deaths: 1903.

*Relation of physicians to mortality statistics: 1903.

*Statistical treatment of causes of death: 1903.

Tuberculosis in the United States: 1908.

United States life tables: 1910.

Vital statistics of United States: 1900. (Bulletin 15.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

American census taking: 1904.

*Census Office and coordination of statistics: 1909.

Collaboration in Federal and state statistical work: 1904.

Comparative financial statistics of cities under council and commission government: 1913 and 1915.

Cooperation and unification in Federal and state statistical work: 1903.

Cotton ginning reports: Issued in card form (4 by 6 inches) at intervals during the cotton ginning season.

Cotton production in the United States, crop of 1917.

Federal population estimates and supervision of local censuses.

History and growth of United States Census: 1790–1890.

*Index to occupations, alphabetical and classified.

Leaf tobacco: Reports on quantity held by dealers and manufacturers: April 1 and October 1 of each year since 1912.

List of publications: 1790 to 1916.

*Official register: 1917.

*Rank of several states in population, value of crops, etc., census of 1900 and 1910.

Report of the Director of the Census to the Secretary of Commerce and Labor concerning the administration of the permanent bureau: 1903.

Reports of the Director of the Census to the Secretary of Commerce concerning the operations of the bureau for each fiscal year, *1903–4, 1904–5 to 1916–17.

Special population censuses: El Paso, Tex., Jan. 15, 1916; Hamtramck, Mich., June 25, 1915; Hastings, Nebr., Dec. 13, 1915; *Highland Park, Mich., Nov. 15, 1915; St. Clair Heights, Mich., Nov. 18, 1915; Tulsa, Okla., Apr. 15, 1915; Shreveport, La., Feb. 15, 1917.

Standard form for reporting the financial statistics of public schools: 1911.

Statistical atlas of the United States: 1914.

Study of cartage costs in the city of Washington.

*Suggested standard forms for reports of the financial transactions and physical statistics of parks: 1911.

Summary of state laws relating to the dependent classes: 1913.

*Table of illiteracy in foreign countries.

Tentative program, 1916–1919.

The story of the Census: 1790–1916.

Uniform accounts as a basis for standard forms for reporting financial and other statistics of health departments: 1912.

Uniform accounts for systems of water supply: 1911.

Uniform municipal accounting: *1904 and 1906.

Virgin Islands of the United States, Census of November 1, 1917.

Work of Permanent Census Bureau: 1902–1913.

For list of Thirteenth Census publications, see following page.

THIRTEENTH CENSUS (1910) PUBLICATIONS.

All of the volumes of the final census reports, giving the results of the Thirteenth Decennial Census of 1910, have been issued. The volumes, numbered I to XI (comprising 10,879 pages), constituting the complete reports of the census, which are listed below, were issued in limited editions, intended chiefly for libraries, institutions, and special students of statistics. Because of the restricted distribution, any individual who desires to receive any or all of the volumes is asked to accompany his request by an explanatory statement which will justify the Director of the Census in placing his name upon the mailing list. The following list gives the title or description of each of the reports and bulletins issued in connection with the Thirteenth Census:

FINAL REPORTS OF THE THIRTEENTH CENSUS.

POPULATION:

Vol. I.—General report and analysis. 1369 p. (Each chapter of this volume was printed as a separate. The titles are listed below.)

Vol. II.—Reports by states, with statistics for counties, cities, and other civil divisions—Alabama to Montana. 1160 p.

Vol. III.—Same—Nebraska to Wyoming: Alaska, Hawaii, and Porto Rico. 1225 p.

Vol. IV.—Occupation statistics. 615 p.

AGRICULTURE:

Vol. V.—General report and analysis. 927 p. (Each chapter of this volume was printed as a separate. The titles are listed below.)

Vol. VI.—Reports by states, with statistics for counties—Alabama to Montana. 977 p.

Vol. VII.—Same—Nebraska to Wyoming; Alaska, Hawaii, and Porto Rico. 1013 p.

MANUFACTURES:

Vol. VIII.—General report and analysis. 845 p.

Vol. IX.—Reports by states, with statistics for principal cities. 1404 p.

Vol. X.—Reports for principal industries. 975 p. (Each of the reports for the industries shown in this volume was printed as a separate bulletin. The titles are given below under the heading "Manufactures industry bulletins.")

MINING:

Vol. XI.—Mines and quarries. 369 p.

REPRINTS OF CHAPTERS OF FINAL REPORTS.

Each of the chapters of Volume I of the final reports, which is the general report and analysis of the population statistics, was reprinted as a separate. The titles of the chapters are as follows:

I. Number of inhabitants. 104 p.
II. Color or race, nativity, and parentage. 122 p.
III. Sex distribution. 42 p.
IV. Age distribution. 218 p.
V. Marital condition. 182 p.
VI. State of birth. 92 p.
VII. Country of birth. 94 p.
VIII. Foreign white stock. 84 p.
IX. Mother tongue. 58 p.
X. Year of immigration. 16 p.
XI. Voting and militia ages. 64 p.
XII. School attendance. 88 p.
XIII. Illiteracy. 80 p.
XIV. Inability to speak English. 20 p.
XV. Dwellings and families. 8 p.
XVI. Ownership of homes. 74 p.

The following tables from Volume IV, Occupation statistics, have been reprinted as separates:

III. Occupations: Cities of 100,000 and over. 57 p.
IV. Occupations: Cities of 25,000 and over. 85 p.
V and IX. Occupation statistics: Alaska, Hawaii, and Porto Rico. 19 p.

The titles of the chapters of Volume V, the general report and analysis of the statistics of agriculture, each of which was reprinted as a separate, are as follows:

I. Farms and farm property. 70 p.
II. Farm tenure. 60 p.
III. Farm mortgages. 12 p.
IV. Statistics of farms, classified by race, nativity, and tenure of farmers. 88 p.
V. Size of farms. 70 p.
VI. Live stock on farms and elsewhere. 146 p.
VII. Live-stock products and domestic animals sold or slaughtered on farms. 58 p.
VIII. Summary for all crops. 34 p.
IX. Individual crops. 170 p.
X. Agricultural statistics, by counties. 92 p.
XI. Irrigation. 50 p.
XII. Plantations in the South. 13 p.

The following tables of Volume VIII, the general report and analysis of the statistics of manufactures, have been reprinted as separates:

Tables V and VI. 245 p. Table V.—Comparative summary—Principal industries, by states, 1909, 1904, and 1899. Table VI.—Number of establishments, persons engaged, power, capital, expenses, and value of products—Industries by states, 1909.

Chapter XV and Table I. Description of individual industries with principal statistics for each. 145 p.

The following section of Volume X, Reports for principal industries, has been reprinted as a separate:

Statistics of manufactures for metropolitan districts, 1909. 77 p.

ABSTRACT OF THE CENSUS WITH STATE SUPPLEMENTS.

The Abstract of the Census, a volume of 569 pages which is intended for general distribution, is prepared in such a way as to meet the needs of most persons desiring information concerning the results of the census. It contains in tabular form all important census statistics for the United States as a whole and for each state and principal cities, together with a brief text and diagrams and maps explaining the figures and their meaning. The Abstract, therefore, is a condensation of the complete census reports, both tables and text, and not merely a compilation of tables.

The Abstract is issued in special editions, one for each state, each edition containing a supplement giving detailed statistics for counties, cities, and other civil divisions of the state to which it relates, designed to meet the needs of persons resident in that state or especially interested in it. The supplement contains also both tables and text. The information for each state thus printed in the Abstract is also found in the several series of state bulletins noted below, and in the volumes entitled "Reports by states" (Vols. I, III, VI, VII, and IX).

As a compact reference work of general and local interest the Abstract is more convenient for most persons than the voluminous final reports.

The following list gives a summary of the chapters:

INTRODUCTION.

POPULATION:

1. Number and distribution of inhabitants.
2. Color or race, nativity, and parentage; sex; population 21 years of age and over; males of militia age.
3. Age and marital condition.
4. State of birth of native population.
5. Population of foreign birth and foreign parentage, by country of origin.
6. Foreign-born population—Date of immigration.
7. School attendance and illiteracy.
8. Dwellings and families.

AGRICULTURE:

9. Farms and farm property.
10. Tenure, mortgage indebtedness, color and nativity of farmers, and size of farms.
11. Live stock on farms and elsewhere.
12. Live-stock products, and domestic animals sold or slaughtered on farms.
13. Farm crops—Acreage, production, and value.
14. Irrigation and irrigated crops.

MANUFACTURES:

15. Statistics for states, cities, and industries.

MINES AND QUARRIES:

16. Mines and quarries.

STATE BULLETINS.

The state bulletins, of which a few copies are available for distribution, give, each for a particular state, detailed results of the census for the main branches of population, agriculture, irrigation, and manufactures. These fall into several distinct series, as follows:

POPULATION:

First series.—By counties and minor civil divisions. Gives the population of the state, the density of population, and the urban and rural population, with tables showing the population in 1910 and 1900 for each county and for each minor civil division within the county.

Second series.—Gives composition and characteristics of the population, statistics of color, nativity, parentage, sex, citizenship, illiteracy, school attendance, and dwellings and families, with tables for all counties, and for cities having 2,500 or more inhabitants.

The contents of these bulletins were printed as Volumes II and III of the final reports.

AGRICULTURE:

First series.—Number of farms, farm property, live stock, principal crops, and farm expenses.

Second series.—Reproduces the material for the first series, and gives additional information in regard to tenure, live-stock products, and minor crops, and presents a complete record for each state and for each county of all the agricultural data gathered at the census of 1910.

The contents of these bulletins were printed as Volumes VI and VII of the final reports.

IRRIGATION:

Statistics of irrigation, farms and acreage irrigated, irrigation works, cost of construction, cost of operation and maintenance, and crops irrigated, issued separately for the following states: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming, and in a single bulletin for Kansas, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, and Texas.

The contents of these bulletins were printed in Volumes VI and VII in connection with the agricultural statistics of the states to which they relate.

MANUFACTURES:

Statistics for manufactures for the states and for principal cities and industries. The contents of these bulletins, which were issued for each state, and for principal industries, were reprinted as Volume IX, Reports by states, with statistics for principal cities, and Volume X, Reports for principal industries.

ABSTRACT BULLETINS.

Abstract bulletins give the general results of the census for the country as a whole by states, and, where applicable, by larger cities. All of the matter contained in them has been reprinted in greater detail in the final reports. The following bulletins were issued:

POPULATION:

Number and distribution of inhabitants. 55 p.
Color or race, nativity, parentage, sex, and males of voting and militia ages. 44 p.
School attendance and illiteracy. 39 p.
Age and marital condition. 47 p.
Country of birth. 32 p.
State of birth. 18 p.
Occupation statistics. 107 p.

AGRICULTURE:

Farms and farm property. 20 p.
General farm crops. 28 p.
Live stock on farms and elsewhere. 34 p.
Tenure, mortgage indebtedness, color and nativity of farmers, and size of farms. 24 p.
Crops. 59 p.
Live-stock products. 16 p.

IRRIGATION:

Irrigation in the United States. 12 p.

MANUFACTURES:

Manufactures—States, cities, and industries. 96 p.

MINES:

Mining industries in the United States. 24 p.
*Coal mining. 55 p.
Iron mining. 25 p.

MANUFACTURES INDUSTRY BULLETINS.

All of the matter contained in these bulletins was reprinted without change in Volume X, Reports for principal industries, of the final volumes.

Agricultural implement industry. 12 p.
Automobiles, including bodies and parts. 17 p.
Bicycles, motorcycles, and parts. 6 p.
Blast-furnace, steel-works, and rolling-mill, wire, and tinplate and terneplate industries. 80 p.
Boots and shoes, including cut stock and findings. 20p.
Butter, cheese, and condensed-milk industry. 23 p.
Canning and preserving. 23 p.
Carriage and wagon industry. 17 p.
Chemicals. 22 p.
Clay-products industry. 26 p.
Coke. 10 p.
Cordage and twine and jute and linen goods. 11 p.
Cotton goods, including cotton small wares. 30 p.
Dyeing and finishing textiles. 10 p.
Dyestuffs and extracts. 7 p.
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies. 17 p.
Essential oils. 6 p.
Explosives. 7 p.
Fertilizer industry. 13 p.
Flour-mill and gristmill industry. 24 p.
Fur-felt hat industry. 8 p.
Gas. 19 p.
Glass. 12 p.
Glucose and starch. 8 p.
Hosiery and knit-goods industry. 25 p.
Ice. 15 p.
Leather glove and mitten industry. 12 p.
Leather industry. 19 p.
Lumber industry. 24 p.
Musical instruments and phonographs and graphophones. 17 p.
Oilcloth and linoleum. 7 p.
Paint and varnish industry. 13 p.
Paper and wood-pulp industry. 16 p.
Petroleum refining. 10 p.
Printing and publishing industry. 41 p.
Rice cleaning and polishing. 9 p.
Salt. 7 p.
Shipbuilding, including boat building. 19 p.
Silk manufactures. 25 p.
Slaughtering and meat-packing industry. 23 p.
Soap. 11 p.
Sugar. 15 p.
Sulphuric, nitric, and mixed acids. 9 p.
Steam laundries. 15 p.
Turpentine and rosin industry. 18 p.
Woolen, worsted, and felt goods, and wool hats, carpets and rugs, and shoddy. 48 p.

MISCELLANEOUS BULLETINS.

Besides abstract and state bulletins, which are designed for more general distribution, there have been issued the following bulletins containing additional data and discussion regarding selected topics. All of the matter contained in these bulletins appears in the final volumes to which they pertain.

Population of counties and equivalent subdivisions. 30 p.
Total population and area of the United States by states and territories. 16 p.
Population of cities of 2,500 inhabitants and over. 46 p.
Center of population and median lines, continental United States. 8 p.
Population of counties and minor civil divisions, 1910, 1909, and 1890. 596 p.
Cities and their suburbs. 6 p.
Population of incorporated places. 111 p.
Occupation statistics. 107 p. This bulletin contains the principal statistics for occupations, with explanation and analytical text shown in Volume IV.
Irrigation for rice growing—Louisiana, Texas, and Arkansas. 14 p.
Irrigation in Kansas, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, and Texas (exclusive of irrigation for rice). 28 p.
Chemicals and allied products, 909. 99 p. This bulletin is a combination of the separately issued bulletin for general chemicals; bone, carbon, and lampblack; dyestuffs and extracts; explosives; fertilizers; essential oils; paint and varnish; sulphuric, nitric, and mixed acids; and wood distillation.
Textiles, 1909. 175 p. This bulletin is a combination of the separately issued bulletins covering the textile industries: Cotton manufactures; hosiery and knit goods; woolen, worsted, and felt goods, and wool hats, carpets and rugs; shoddy; wool pulling; wool scouring; fur-felt hats; silk manufactures; cordage and twine and jute and linen goods; and the dyeing and printing of textiles.
Metropolitan districts, 1909. 77 p. This bulletin includes the statistics of manufactures for the following metropolitan districts: New York City, Chicago, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Boston, St. Louis, Cleveland, Buffalo, Detroit, Cincinnati, Baltimore, Minneapolis-St. Paul, and San Francisco-Oakland.

SPECIAL BULLETINS.

The four bulletins named below contain statistical compilations not found in the final reports of the Thirteenth Census.

Population of New York City, by enumeration districts. 23 p.
Statistics of the Indian population, number, tribes, sex, age, fecundity, and vitality. 25 p.
Age of farmers, by color of operator, character of tenure, and size of farm. 35 p.
Stability of farm operators, or term of occupancy of farms. 22 p.